To Our Goal, With But One Heart and One Object!

Nippon Times

Fight It Out to the Last Man Till America and Britain Are Down and Out

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FOE'S AIR RAIDS ON SAIPAN TOLD BY REPORTERS

Attacks by Carrier-Borne Enemy Planes on February 23 Vividly Described

FURIOUS COMBATS STAGED

Bombing Carried Out for 2 Hours—Non-Military Objects Indiscriminately Hit

By U. Nakajima and N. Kimura Of the Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.—On X X Island, a coral reef situated amid the vast expanses of the Central Pacific, we experienced the terrors of enemy air raids on February 23 when the American aircraft from a large task force comprising more than 10 plane-carriers attacked Saipan Island, one of the bulwarks forming the formidable defense line in the Inner South Seas.

At daybreak, the first air raid alarm was sounded. We had already received the report that an enemy task force had appeared and moreover, we had been in anticipation of inevitable attacks since the Truk Islands had been subjected to the foe's air raids and bombardment.

The air raid alarm, therefore, did not come as a surprise to us. Non-combatants rushed to air raid shelters. Japanese fighter planes had already taken off and were flying in swarms over the base. The marking lamps on the wings of these battlers drew beautiful rays against the still gray sky.

Grummans Appear

As I peeped out from the shelter in which I took refuge, five Grumman F6F's dashed down from among the clouds. They were only 50 meters above the ground when ray-shells were fired from our anti-aircraft batteries. The enemy planes, turning their course, fled away while Japanese fighters pursued them.

High above the air, furious air combats began. The sky was already clear by that time and we could see the fighter planes of Japan and America locked in all-consuming duels. Presently, a Grumman fighter was seen aflame. Leaving trails of red flames, the crippled U.S. plane swooped down like a comet through the white cloud. The next moment, a black object was flung from the falling machine. It proved to be one of the crew members as the white parachute opened.

A Japanese fighter was seen falling in a screw line right into the sea. Tears swelled in our eyes as we watched our comrade plane end its life with the gallant airmen.

Air Duels End

The severe air duels ended and 10 minutes later enemy dive bombers began to assault the base in rapid succession. We were outside the air raid shelter when a formation of five bombers swooped down over our heads dropping their terrific explosives.

The next moment, frightful detonations almost knocked us down and stones and soil fell on our prostrate figures. As we looked upward, a white airplane with red circle and star marked on its wings was right before our eyes. Machine-gun bullets dug the earth around us making an uncanny sound. Military reporters Kimura and Otsuka courageously caught the enemy plane in the lenses of their Leica and Eumo movie camera.

Raided for 2 Hours

For two hours thenceforth, enemy air raids were carried out several times, each time continuing for half an hour. Incendiary bombs and time bombs were among the missiles dropped by the enemy machines as terrific detonations were often heard some five minutes after the hostile marauders left the scene of combat.

It was a trying experience to stay immobile in the air raid shelter amidst the deafening detonations and frightful concussions. I saw a young soldier who shared the shelter with me knashing his teeth as he looked upward after the fleeing enemy planes.

The enemy aircraft also subjected residential quarters to bombing with explosives and incendiaries. Even horses and cows which were grazing in a near-by meadow were subjected to machine-gun fire.

The frightful experience impressed us with the fact that this war must be won at any cost if we are to maintain the heritage of the Yamato race.

U.S. Reveals Sinking Of Medium Transport By Nippon Submarine

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—A medium-sized American transport was torpedoed and sunk by a Japanese submarine in the Indian ocean during January, the United States Navy Department announced today, according to a Washington dispatch.

Special

LISBON, March 1.—The British Admiralty tonight announced the loss of the destroyer Warwick. The destroyer had a displacement of 2,000 tons and a crew of 134. No details about the locality of the sinking were given.

KURIHARA IS NAMED NAVAL SPOKESMAN

Rear-Admiral Yano Assigned To Serve on Naval General Staff

Rear-Admiral Hideo Yano, Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, has been ordered to serve on the Naval General Staff and Captain Etsuzo Kurihara, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, has been appointed as his successor, the Navy Ministry announced on Thursday.

The Navy Ministry's communique issued at 4 p.m. on Thursday follows:

"The following appointments have been made:

"Rear-Admiral Hideo Yano ordered to serve on the Naval General Staff.

"Captain Etsuzo Kurihara has been appointed Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters."

Rear-Admiral Yano served brilliantly as Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters for the past one year and three months since December, 1942.

It is to be noted that Captain Kurihara, the new Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, has successfully been active in wartime overseas publicity, direction of public opinion, strengthening of the fighting power and other various fields as the Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section in assisting Rear-Admiral Yano after succeeding Captain Hideo Hiraide since July last year. Much is expected of him in his new post.

Captain Kurihara will be the seventh Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters since the appointment of Rear-Admiral Kiyoshi Noda as the first Chief of the Navy Press Section.

FINNS DENY PEACE TALKS WITH SOVIET GOVERNMENT

Declare Paasikivi Conferred With Envoy Kollontay; Moscow Confirms Report

Domei

BERLIN, March 1.—The Finnish Board of Information tonight officially denied any peace negotiations between the Finnish and the Soviet Governments, a Helsinki dispatch disclosed.

The report, however, admitted that former Finnish Prime Minister Paasikivi conferred with the Soviet Minister Madame Kollontay to Sweden in Stockholm.

Details of the meeting have been presented to the Finnish Parliament, it added.

Denies Peace Talks

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 1.—Regarding the alleged peace negotiations between the Soviet and Finnish Governments, the Soviet Government confirmed through the Moscow Radio on the night of February 29 the Helsinki report denying any official peace negotiations between the two Governments.

It admitted, however, that former Finnish Prime Minister Paasikivi conferred with Soviet Minister to Sweden Madame Kollontay in Stockholm.

Moscow Radio admitted, however, that it was undeniable that an unusually delicate situation prevails between the two countries, which the Fuehrer's Headquarters has already recognized since a few days back.

MILITARY RULE IN KWANGCHOW DISCONTINUED

Area Placed Under Jurisdiction Of Government of Kwangtung Province

NOTE OF TRANSFER SIGNED

Inhabitants Leading Life of Prosperity and Peace, Says Japanese Statement

Domei

CANTON, March 1.—With peace and order restored to the Japanese-occupied Kwangchow Bay area in Kwangtung Province, South China, where the Imperial Forces made a peaceful entry on February 21 last year, it has been decided to terminate the military administration there and place the area under the jurisdiction of the Government of Kwangtung Province as a pacified zone from today.

An agreement on the transfer of the region to the local Chinese authorities was signed at noon today by the Japanese Army Commander and Governor Chen Yao-tsu of Kwangtung Province at the Headquarters of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the South China area.

In this connection, the following statement was issued by the Headquarters of the Japanese Forces in South China at noon today:

"Since their entry into the Kwangchow Bay area on February 21 last year, the Imperial Forces have placed the occupied zone under military administration, zealously striving to maintain peace and order and to stabilize the people's living. With various measures having progressed smoothly, the conditions in regard to public peace have so improved that they need no supervision any longer while the inhabitants' enterprises have recovered and are well on the road to prosperity.

"Such being the situation, it has been decided to terminate the Military Administration in the Kwangchow Bay occupied area as of March 1 and transfer the jurisdiction over the region to the National Government of China at Nanking. The Army Forces on the spot will henceforth concentrate on military operation and defense."

The Kwangchow Bay area, it will be recalled, was placed under Military Administration in February last year after an agreement had been signed on the spot with the French authorities. Since then, the XX Unit of the Imperial Forces in South China has been engaged in guarding and forestalling hostile maneuvers operated by Chungking elements, at the same time endeavoring to stablize the living of the local inhabitants and to secure peace and order.

The consistent and vigorous efforts exerted by the Imperial Forces have resulted in the complete restoration of normalcy in the region where the local inhabitants have cooperated positively with the Japanese. This led to the decision of returning the area to the rule of the Nanking Government.

In tracing the one-year period of the Japanese Military Administration, it is interesting to recall that shortly after the peaceful Japanese entry into the Kwangchow Bay area, the populace began to come back to their homes in rapid succession and trade conditions quickly became normal. The local inhabitants cooperated with the Imperial Forces voluntarily and of their own accord. Committees for autonomy were successively established at several places from the end of May to June and a complete autonomous system was perfected covering the entire area in August.

With peace and order thus restored in the region, vital resources began to pour into the area from the hinterland leading to the people's prosperity. Thanks to the positive cooperation offered by the populace, the organization of civil policing was improved, hostile enemy maneuvers frustrated and local conditions stabilized.

American planes bombed the area several times but the people remained calm, and merely served to add to their animosity against the anti-Axis.

With regard to currency, it may be recalled that during the early stages of the Military Rule, fapi notes of Chungking were allowed to remain on the money market. Since May 25, last year, however, Central Reserve Bank notes were introduced

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Eleven Courageous Men Undergo Untold Hardships to Guard Flag

Heroic Soldiers, Who During the Lae Operations, Faced Death in Open Boat for 31 Days in Order To Save Their Unit's Colors, Cited

For bringing the colors of the Endo Unit safely through danger, hunger and other hardships and for seeing his men through the same trying moments at the time of the Lae convoying operations in March last year, Sergeant Saburo Namiki and nine men of the Endo Unit and Lieutenant Haruo Ozaki of the Koike Unit were cited by the Army Commander and the fact came to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced by the War Ministry at 4 p.m. Wednesday.

The citation follows:

"Citation.

"The Endo Unit Colors Guard and Colors Escort: Sergeant Saburo Namiki and nine men and Lieutenant Haruo Ozaki of the Koike Unit:

"The above, in the Lae convoying operations, held aloft the Endo Unit colors and fulfiled the grand task of guarding the flag to the last, on a small boat, at the time when one of our transports was sunk as a result of an attack by a hundred and scores of enemy aircraft.

"On March 3, when the ship bearing them, the X X Maru, was set on fire by an enemy bomb off Cape Krechin, and it was seen that it was inevitably doomed to sink, Colonel Endo, the unit commander, ordered all to leave the ship. He had Lieutenant Kondo, the standard bearer, carry the flag to a life boat. As a result of four terrific machine-gun attacks by enemy planes, however, the unit commander died a gallant death, followed by Lieutenant Kondo. Both large and small craft on our side received enemy bombs and machine-gun bullets and were almost all sunk.

"Sergeant Namiki and men of the colors guard and other men of the Endo Unit, vowed to guard the colors with their lives. Lieutenant Haruo Ozaki, of the Koike Unit, was wounded and adrift, when he was picked up by the life boat bearing the colors guard. Fully aware of the heavy responsibility of guarding the colors, the lieutenant, in spite of his wound, took command of the life boat thereafter. Thus began the maneuvering of an unprotected and unwieldy life boat.

"For days since then Lieutenant Ozaki and his men withstood the repeated attacks of enemy aircraft and lived on short rations, even fasting since March 11. The crew by sheer force of united strength carried on through these days of adversity. Finally on April 2, after 31 days of perseverance, they landed at a point 10 kilometers west of Cape Merkus on New Britain Island and thus fulfilled their grand task of bringing the unit colors to safety.

"The indomitable and dauntless colors-bearing spirit of Sergeant Namiki and his men and the appropriate and prompt decision and leadership of Lieutenant Ozaki have made possible this overcoming of a thousand perils and hardships and manifested the lofty Army spirit to the full, thus setting a most worthy example before the entire Army.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

April 29, 1943.

Army Commander."

The heroism of a group of Japanese soldiers who successfully guarded their unit colors during 31 days of drifting in unknown waters after being subjected to a hail of machine-gun bullets, has just been disclosed.

Leaving Rabaul for New Guinea toward the end of February 1943, Unit Commander Endo proceeded

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ITALIAN WAR LOSSES REVEALED BY PAPER

Details of Damage Sustained Till July, 1943, Given—Great Sacrifices Stressed

Special to the Nippon Times

MILAN, March 2.—The Corrispondentua Republicana, organ of the Fascist Party of the Republic of Italy, published a statement on February 28 about the damage sustained by the national army and the nation of Italy in the present war.

The paper began by stressing the fact that it is Italy, next to Germany, that endured its sacrifices in the current great war.

The paper then proceeded to make the following remarks:

"The damage which had been sustained by the Italian Army up to July 1943, according to an announcement by the Le Forbe Armarte, organ of the army, was 50,641 men killed on various fronts. In addition, there were 203,404 missing. These missing men have not been announced as killed. Neither are they to be found among the prisoners in the hands of the enemy.

"The damage sustained by the Italian Navy up to July 1943 was 3,771 men killed. Those missing numbered 20,183. The Italian Merchantile Marine also lost 2,512 men killed. The Italian Air Force suffered losses of 6,000 men killed and missing. The Italian soldiers who were taken prisoner reached a total of 500,000.

"Much heavier were the sacrifices made by the non-combatants. Concrete figures have not been published. An estimate made in reliable quarters puts the number of those sacrificed at nearly 100,000. It must be noted that most of them were women.

"The Italian Navy lost 342 vessels in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. Of those vessels 84 were submarines.

The Italian Mercantile Marine had an aggregate of 3,500,000 tons at the time of the outbreak of the war. The greater part of these vessels were lost. Vessels aggregating 120,000 tons were sunk during the single month of April, 1943, when the battle for the line of supplies to Tunisia was at its height. The vessels which were damaged to the extent which made it impossible to use them for an extended period reached a total of 50,000 tons."

The paper went on to remark

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REICH UNITS CHECK BIG SOVIET THRUST

Russians Fail to Attain Objective Despite 24-Hour Operations

Special

BERLIN, March 1.—The Soviet attempt northwest of Nevel to counteract from the south the German detaching movement in the northern sector of the Eastern Front failed to assume proportions of a large-scale attack as the Germans had expected. German correspondent Walther Plato reports.

After throwing into action all their available forces against the German positions for 24 hours, and even with the support of large formations of tanks and bombers the Soviet forces could not attain their aim. The fighting in the region said the report, was slowed down completely and now had only local character.

The report said that on the other hand, the Soviet forces shifted their pressure further south, into the region south of the Pripet Marshes, but that here too no large-scale fighting developed. The Soviet forces were solely occupied in reconnaissance activity and in the moving of troops toward the new German positions and no collisions of serious character occurred.

Only at Narva, the report stated, fighting activity was livelier. The report said that the Soviet bridgehead to the south of the town on the western bank of the river had been further reduced. Comparative quiet also prevailed in the southern sector. Soviet attacks to cut off Kerch were again slowed down after one day's duration and the situation on the Crimean Peninsula was also quiet. Fighting near Krivoi Rog and Kirovograd had not yet assumed the expected large proportions and the Soviet forces concentrated there had not yet joined in the fighting.

The report said that a change of weather again occurred along the whole Eastern Front. While for some days the lowest temperature of this winter had prevailed in the north, the thermometer in the south rose to three degrees above zero and the snow there was beginning to thaw. In the middle sector the temperature remained stationary.

The report said that the weather, which was fluctuating more frequently than ever before, naturally formed a particularly uncertain factor in the planning of operations.

CENTRAL BANK TO BE FOUNDED IN PHILIPPINES

Organ Will Serve as Agency Of State in Carrying Out Financial Policies

PRESIDENT APPROVES BILL

Independent Country Must Manage Own Currency System, Says Information Board

Domei

MANILA, March 1.—"The Central Bank will serve as an agency of the State in carrying out its financial policies which are calculated to meet the demands of the new order," according to a statement issued by the Board of Information this afternoon on the occasion of the approval of the Central Bank Bill by President Jose P. Laurel.

The statement enumerated, the following reasons for the establishment of the Central Bank:

Firstly, as an independent country, the Philippines should control its own purse and manage its own currency system. This can be done only through the Central Bank which can either expand or contract the circulation of money as business demands. The new government must have a distinctive currency of its own which can be brought about by issuing new notes to replace those at present in circulation.

Secondly, the existence of a Central Bank is indispensable at present. Such an institution will control its credit system in order to check speculative excesses and direct the flow of credit along lines calculated to meet the most urgent national demands.

Thirdly, the government is bound to increase the financial operations, borrow frequently from the money market and to work more closely with financial institutions. The Central Bank will manage such business of the government.

Fourthly, the Central Bank can be generally regarded as "lender of the last resort." When resources of other banks are exhausted or when they are in temporary difficulties they can apply to the Central Bank for accommodation. Loan from the Central Bank will increase their cash reserves enabling them to effect further extension of credit which eventually will benefit national economy.

Lastly, as the Philippines increase dealings with East Asiatic countries and the rest of the world after the emergency, the Central Bank will be instrumental in increasing cooperation with other nations and in promoting mutual economic prosperity and stability.

The Board of Information added, "Heretofore, the Philippines has been a dependent country both politically and economically. In the past, foreign institutions partly shaped our financial and economic policies because we had to depend upon them for the necessary funds to carry on our activities. Political independence will be meaningless unless we can shake off financial control which tends to subordinate the national welfare for the convenience of financiers and investors."

Laurel Signs Bill

Domei

MANILA, March 1.—Marking an epochal event in the financial annals of the Philippines, President Jose P. Laurel today signed a bill which was recently passed by the National Assembly providing for the establishment of "The Central Bank of the Philippines" with a capital of 50,000,000 pesos.

The Bill specifies that the purpose of the bank which is to have a perpetual domicile in Manila, shall be "to promote the economic and financial well-being of the Philippines." The capital stock which will be exclusively and fully subscribed by the government shall be 50,000,000 pesos divided into 50,000 shares each having a par value of 1,000.

The corporate powers and functions of the Central Bank briefly include, firstly, to effect the transfers of funds, secondly, to buy and sell or rediscount securities issued or guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the government of varying maturity and dates, thirdly, to buy and sell securities issued by any country, fourthly, to buy and sell coin or bullion, fifthly, to buy and sell or rediscount upon indorsement of any bank, notes, drafts and bills of exchange arising out of ac

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Statue Glorifying Japanese Victory At Bali Completed

Domei

SINGARADJA, March 2.—The "Equatorial Pagoda," a plastic statue symbolizing the brilliant war result achieved by the Japanese Forces as well as the cooperation of the Indonesians in construction work, has been completed by Torao Yazaki, associate member of the Institute of Japanese Art. Mr. Yazaki, who started on the statue upon his arrival here last October, completed his work on the anniversary day of the Japanese occupation of Bali Island. The masterpiece is three feet four inches in height and two feet four inches in width. It is understood that the statue will be sent to Tokyo for an exhibition in the near future.

OGURA IS APPOINTED ADVISER TO NANKING

Ex-Finance Minister Succeeds Ishiwata as Supreme Economic Counsellor

By Arrangement with the Asahi

NANKING, March 2.—The National Government of China has secured the consent of Masatsune Ogura, Finance Minister in the third Konoye Cabinet, to be the Supreme Economic Adviser to that Government as successor to Sotaro Ishiwata, who was recently appointed Finance Minister in the Tojo Cabinet, it was formally announced today.

Much Expected of Ogura

Assumption of the important post by Mr. Ogura who holds the presidency of the Wartime Financing Bank, is expected to solve many important financial and economic issues in China. He is likely to go to his new post early in April. After his resignation from the portfolio of Finance with the wholesale resignation of the Konoye Cabinet, he took up the presidency of the East Asia Economic Council in November, 1942, following the assumption by Mr. Ishiwata of the post of Supreme Economic Adviser to the National Government.

As President of the East Asia Economic Council Mr. Ogura has played an important part in bringing close financial cooperation between Japan and China. As head of the First Sino-Japanese Economic Inspection Mission, Mr. Ogura visited China in July last year and during his stay in Nanking he exchanged unreserved views with President Wang Ching-wei and other Chinese leaders on economic coordination between the two countries.

Mr. Ogura was connected with the Sumitomo interests for many years as director-in-chief before he entered politics. He is 70 years old.

At a press conference Thursday, Mr. Ogura said:

"I have decided to accept the post of adviser to the National Government at Nanking in succession to Mr. Ishiwata in accordance with the wishes of the National Government. Advisership is a post in which one remains behind the scene and so I shall not seek showy results but work soberly and soundly. It will be my task not only to make our thoughts understood on the other side but also to put myself in their shoes and work for the good of new China. It will be a difficult task but I shall whip up this mule of an old body and do my duties zealously and with all my heart. The sincere intentions of Japan must have been put across to the Chinese mind through our new China policy and the conclusion of equal and reciprocal treaties with her in accordance with her long-cherished aspiration.

Stresses Materials

"There can be no restoration of China without Japan's victory. It was this thought that undoubtedly induced China to enter the war and I am sure the same feeling animates the Chinese nation now. The best way in which China can contribute to our war efforts at present is to supply us with the materials necessary for the prosecution of war. I was greatly reassured by the sight of Chinese resources being steadily turned into fighting strength when I was in China last year. I was also thankful for the unstinting efforts being made by the Chinese Government and people and the Japanese military, official and private quarters there.

"The economic condition of China is extremely complicated. It cannot be dealt with in accordance with the simple common sense that we

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ORGAN CREATED TO DEFEAT FOE IN BURMA AREA

Will Assure Closer Contact Among Nippon, Burmese and Azad Hind Armies

TO CONSOLIDATE DEFENSE

Staff Officers of Each to Be Assigned to Headquarters Of Japanese Army

Domei

AN X X BASE IN BURMA, March 2.—Arrangements have been concluded between the Supreme Command of the Japanese Army in the Burma Area, the Burmese Defense Army and the Indian National Army to assign able staff officers of the Burmese Defense Army and the Indian National Army to the Headquarters of the Supreme Command of the Japanese Army in the Burma Area, it was announced by the Japanese, Burmese and Indian military authorities here today.

The Burma Defense Army, shouldering the task of safeguarding its country from the enemy with its own land as a theater of war, and the Indian National Army, on the march to Delhi to win freedom for India from the heavy British yoke, are, in close cooperation with the Japanese Army, consolidating their system of defense against the common enemy. In order to make contact among the three armies doubly secure, a permanent organ has been provided for the co-ordination of strategic planning and execution. The Anglo-American ambition to rule the world first by wresting back Burma and turning it into a springboard for attacking Japan is being frustrated on every line on the Burma front by the concerted operations of the Japanese, Burmese and Indian forces.

Weaknesses Betrayed

The fragility of the British 7th Division, which was crushed in the Arakan area, has betrayed the common weaknesses of the enemy camp, its undue reliance on volume, internal discord and cowardice that would fight at the sacrifice of men of other races. With the Japanese-Burmese-Indian allied camp strengthened by the new arrangement, the preparations to deal a decisive blow upon the enemy are progressing apace.

In a statement to the press, the Japanese military authorities in Burma said today:

"With the end of the rainy season the enemy on the Burmese border gradually began to show signs of undertaking a counter-offensive and commenced to stir in the Yunnan and then in the Fukawng area. With the turn of the year, he grew more active, especially in the Akyab area. On each occasion, however, our lightning forestalling attack frustrated the enemy plan to reopen the aid-Chiang Burma route or to wrest back Burma. The enemy in these operations exposed his utter disunity, offering us more and more opportunity to consolidate our iron defense.

"Meanwhile, the Burma Defense Army, which since the declaration of Burmese independence has undertaken to strengthen the defense of its mother country, and the Indian National Army, on its march to Delhi, have established closer and closer ties with each other and with us as allied armies. Especially in view of this stringent phase of the war, it has been decided to take an epochal step for making perfect contact among the three armies doubly sure. Accordingly, it has been arranged that able staff officers of the Supreme Commands of the Burmese Defense Army and the Indian National Army should be assigned to the staff headquarters of the Supreme Command of the Japanese Army in the Burma Area so as constantly to maintain close contact among the three armies and to cooperate in perfect co-ordination for joint defense and joint strategic operations.

"Daily the Burmese Defense Army and the Indian National Army are being strengthened and tempered into full-fledged independent armies. We are convinced that the establishment of this new organ will assure a greater efficiency and closer contact among the three armies than ever and that together we shall be able to obtain results to which we may confident.

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ASSEMBLIES SLATED IN MENADO, AMBOINA

Provincial Organs to Be Set Up Soon With Participation of Native People

By Arrangement With the Asahi

BANJERMASIN, March 1.—With great progress having been attained in reconstruction work, and in accordance with the Japanese Administration's policy of giving the native inhabitants the right to take part in the administration, provincial assemblies will be established this month in Menado in the Celebes, and Ambonia in Anboin Island.

In the five big cities of Macassar and Menado, in Celebes, Banjermasin and Pontiak in Borneo; and Ambonia, in Anboina Island, municipal assemblies will be set up, and 15 native inhabitants will be picked in each of these cities for participation in these assemblies, it is understood.

Thus, with the recent issuance of regulations concerning the qualifications of government officials and their salaries, administrative activities will be participated in actively by the native people in these areas.

Meanwhile, great forward strides have been registered in the religious sphere in these Southern islands for the Indonesians have been united as one solid body and are now exerting their utmost in the construction of Greater East Asia under the guidance of the Japanese who have been able to eradicate the conditions of disunity among religious sects created under Dutch rule.

Borneo is playing a vital role in the current war as a supplier of petroleum. In this connection, it is recalled that when the Japanese Forces occupied the island's oil fields in the short period of 10 days after they had landed at Tarakan on January 16, they discovered that the facilities there had been wrecked by the defeated Dutchmen who had resorted to scorched-earth tactics.

The Dutch evidently had thought that it would take the Japanese at least two years to restore the oil fields to normalcy, thus giving the anti-Axis forces time to beat the Imperial Forces who, in the meantime, it was presumed, would be short of oil. However, the Dutch plot failed miserably when the Japanese restored the oil fields in record time.

Commander X X, in recalling the miserable state of these oilfields when the Japanese Forces took possession of them, said as follows:

"When the Japanese Forces entered the oil-producing areas they were greeted by columns of flames and smoke caused by the burning oil which was gushing freely from the wells. Japanese engineers immediately set to work to stop the flow before starting the rehabilitation work.

"The Dutch had destroyed the water supply system, but we soon overcame that difficulty. After a few months, we completed the restoration work and the Indonesians who had evacuated the oil districts at the commencement of hostilities returned and resumed their work at the oil fields."

As the result of investigations conducted by Japanese experts, Borneo has been found to contain deposits of manganese, lead, mercury and nitre, but the greatest find of all was the great coal field which promises to contribute in no small measure toward the development of the island's industrial setup.

Celebes Island is rich in nickel, mica, copper and sulphur and other vital raw materials. The cement industry is showing an amazing development while the refining of copra oil, and the manufacturing of leather goods, candles, soap and clothing materials are in full swing. The production of matches will be undertaken in the near future, it is understood.

The island is also meeting with success in the field of shipbuilding, and already many wooden ships have been launched and put into service.

In line with the policy of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, the Japanese Naval Administration launched a project last year for the realization of increased rice production. In Celebes, Borneo and Ceram, the authorities have been encouraging the native inhabitants to reclaim wasteland, with favorable results having already been attained.

Both in Borneo and Celebes, the Dyaks and Torajas are mostly employed for heavy manual labor. As they come from the mountainous regions, they are not highly civilized in the generally accepted sense, but they are hard workers and offer wholehearted cooperation to the Japanese Forces.

The Torajas are indeed a hardy race, for they prefer to walk to work from their mountain homes despite the fact that dormitories have been provided for them near the scene of their labor. A daily walk of 16 miles to and from their homes is nothing to them.

As hard working as the Torajas are the Dyaks. The Dyak villages are scattered in the mountainous regions and, thus, it is difficult to gather them at one specific industrial center. Furthermore, as they are not used to a collective mode of living, it is rather hard to handle them correctly.

However, the Japanese authorities have overcome that difficulty by establishing training centers, where the native inhabitants are given collective training.

Regarding educational facilities, Borneo, Celebes and Ceram have 3,770 elementary schools, with junior grades and 394 with senior grades, with a total attendance of about 378,000 students. Concerning higher educational institutes, Macassar and Banjermasin boast of many normal schools and about 66 high schools, business and commercial schools, with a total attendance of approximately 3,000 students.

The study of the Japanese language is amazingly popular throughout Celebes and Borneo, with evidences of the Japanese spirit and culture to be found everywhere. In Banjermasin and Macassar, particularly, there are many boys and girls who can give formal speeches in fluent Japanese.

In the field of health, Macassar, Banjermasin and Menado have large, well-equipped hospitals. In these three towns, there are also 106 small hospitals and 228 clinics managed by the native inhabitants.

With supplies of quinine coming from Java and the distribution of the valuable medicine in the industrial centers, malaria epidemics will soon become things of the past.

U.S. Fears Casualties Of Over 3,000,000 'In Reaching Tokyo'

Special

LISBON, March 1.—Warren H. Atherton, national commander of the American Legion, declared in a speech recently in New York that at the present going it would cost the Americans 3,000,000 killed and wounded "to reach Tokyo," according to a dispatch received here. Atherton also warned that it would cost 800,000 killed and wounded American youths to reach Berlin.

BIG-SCALE FIGHTING DUE IN ARCTIC FRONT SHORTLY

Red Army Concentrating Huge Force in Murmansk, Karelia Areas Against Reich

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 1.—A large-scale hostility in the Arctic front is imminent as both the Soviet and German forces are concentrating large forces in the area.

Authoritative reports disclose that for the past few weeks, the Red army has been concentrating a strong military force in the Murmansk and eastern Karelia areas. It is believed that the Soviets are preparing for a big-scale offensive against the German army commanded by General Eduard Dietl in Finland.

Meanwhile, reliable sources state that the German air force in Finland has been strengthened as a counter-measure.

CITIZENS OF MACASSAR EAGER TO SAVE MONEY

480,000 Guilders Have Been Deposited in Post Offices Since October 1

Domei

MACASSAR, March 1.—High enthusiasm of local inhabitants to save is shown by the remarkable results registered in postal savings during the four months since the opening of the system on October 1 last year.

The total amount of savings during the period is approximately 480,000 guilders.

With average monthly deposits at 100,000 guilders to 150,000 guilders, the total amount of deposits at the end of this year is expected to reach more than 2,000,000 guilders.

It was further revealed that 26,700 postal money orders totaling 335,000 guilders have been handled by local post offices since November 1942.

CANCELS VISIT TO LONDON

Ex-King Peter of Jugoslavia Indignant at Churchill

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—Former King Peter II of Jugoslavia has suddenly cancelled his scheduled trip to London, it was disclosed by the Exchange Telegraph News Agency.

His action is caused by the displeasure expressed by the exiled Jugoslavian regime in Cairo when Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared that he was ready to support General Joseph 'Tito' Brozovich, Commander of the Partisan Army, in his war situation report.

ELEVEN HEROES' BRAVERY IS TOLD

(Continued From Page 1)

along the northern coast of New Britain Island.

As the convoy to which the transport belonged was steaming off Cape Krechin on March 3, it was attacked at 8 a.m. by a powerful enemy formation comprising one hundred and a few score planes. Hit near the third and fourth holds by several bombs, the transport caught fire and before long all hopes to keep her afloat were abandoned.

Therefore, at 8:30 a.m. Unit Commander Colonel Endo ordered all his men to quit the ship. He himself moved to a life-boat followed by the standard-bearer First-Lieutenant Kondo, a standard guard comprising Sergeant Namiki and two others, a party of six men detailed for the protection of the standard and seven men of another unit. Joined by eight men from another unit and seven seamen of the ill-fated transport, the men in the life-boat numbered about 30.

Around 10 a.m. another formation of the hostile air force came to attack. The enemy planes machine-gunned the vessels but fortunately, no damage was done to the life-boat in which Unit Commander Endo and others were drifting.

At 3:30 a.m. about 7 enemy planes poured deadly fire into the life-boat, killing Colonel Endo and seven others. At 3:35 p.m. several enemy planes came again and machine-gunned the life-boat, this time severely wounding First-Lieutenant Kondo on his right thigh. Though Sergeant Namiki and others tried their best to save the First-Lieutenant, he died 30 minutes later. Just before breathing his last, he called out: "The standard! The standard!"

By that time most of the ships and smaller boats of our convoy were sent to the bottom while the ill-fated transport continued to burn fiercely.

Though there was little hope of rescue, Sergeant Namiki and the others in the life-boat were determined to fulfill their duties as guardians of the standard. Due to the death of First Lieutenant Kondo, the command of the boat was placed in the hands of First Lieutenant Kozaki, though he, too, was badly wounded.

At 5 p.m. the same day the life-boat was again machine-gunned by four enemy observation planes but no damage was done.

That night, overtaken by a storm, the men were kept busy trying to keep the boat afloat by bailing out the rain-water. All necessary measures were taken to sink the standard in case the worst should happen.

By March 7, all the men on the boat were suffering terribly from want of drinking water. It was extremely hot during the day which made the rowing very hard. Those on the boat, however kept it up, all the while encouraging one another. When the sun grew too hot, they took turns to dip into the sea.

Collect Rain-Water

Toward sunset that day, the boat was caught in a squall. Gathering the rain-water by means of a canvas sheet, the men got enough water to fill about 10 water-bottles. After dark they were able to prepare some rice gruel with the rain-water thus gathered. Each of the men had about half a cup of gruel, which temporarily staved off their terrible hunger.

On March 8, the life-boat came across a collapsible boat carrying Second-Lieutenant Masuoka and nine others. Those who were not wounded moved to the life-boat while the wounded were put into the folding-boat. Greatly encouraged by this increase in numbers, the men in the life-boat rowed on in a north-westerly direction.

On March 9 Lance Corporal Hasegawa succumbed to the serious wound on his left arm.

At 10 a.m. on March 10, an enemy observation seaplane appeared above the lifeboat, but did not attack. Though greatly fatigued, the men, in anticipation of further attacks by enemy planes, completed all preparations to sink the standard at a moment's notice.

Around noon, on March 11 another enemy observation plane appeared but soon flew away without attacking. Though they were fortunate in escaping these enemy attacks, the men were by this time in a most helpless condition with drinking water and provisions practically exhausted. Due to thirst and hunger these worn-out men could not continue rowing, so the boat was left to drift along with a sail only.

On March 12 seaman Uichi Moroi died of exhaustion and hunger, while on March 13 Superior Private Sakai passed away. On March 14 thanks to a squall, some more drinking water was obtained, but on this day First Private Suzuka passed away.

Katsumi Nagatomo died on March 16, while Seaman Hisage died on the following day. On that day the folding-boat was abandoned.

Another squall overtook the boat on March 19, thus providing the men with much needed water.

Throughout that night, however, they again suffered from severe hunger and cold.

On March 21 they caught a small shark and four smaller fish and were thus saved from death by starvation. On March 22 they sighted an island in the distance, but being utterly exhausted, they had to give up hope reaching the island. On this day Corporal Hisashi Iyo passed away.

This island was still visible in the distance on March 23 but on the following day, it disappeared from sight. It might have been a cloud. At 10 a.m. on this day they caught a turtle about one foot in diameter and were again able to appease their hunger to some extent.

On March 26 Lance Corporal Koitabashi passed away. That afternoon the surviving men caught a fish about two feet long.

March 27 and 28 passed uneventfully with the boat sailing in the same direction. On March 29 the men caught a shark and were thus again saved from starvation.

Survivors Sight Islands

On March 31, the survivors sighted a group of islands on the horizon toward the northwest. Greatly encouraged, they sailed toward these islands.

On April 1 these islands grew clearer. Fearing lest they lose sight of this group of islands during the night, the men decided to row toward them. That night, thanks to a squall, they were able to obtain some more drinking water which somewhat helped to slake their thirst.

Catching sight of an island about 6 miles to the northeast on April 2, the men decided to exert their last efforts to reach it.

Reaching Gabutmatere Island which is about 5 miles to the west of Cape Merkus on New Britain Island, they succeeded in landing at about 2 p.m., thus ending their 31 days of almost intolerable hardships. None of the survivors could walk. Extremely thankful for their good luck however, they gratefully took the food given them by the kind natives of the island. That night Sergeant Namiki and Lance Corporal Kokura slept with the unit colors between them.

On April 3, learning that a Japanese garrison was stationed in the vicinity, they sent one of the natives to the garrison for help. On the following day they were rescued by a Japanese Naval Garrison under Commander Matsunaga who was stationed at Cape Merkus. Thus, at 5 p.m. the survivors which included First-Lieutenant Kozaki and 20 others, left Gabutmatere Island under the protection of this naval garrison, and at 11 p.m. reached the camp, carrying their unit colors and the remains of Unit Commander, Colonel Endo and twelve others.

Under the command of First Lieutenant Kozaki, Sergeant Namiki carried the unit colors to the room of the Naval Garrison Commander who immediately posted sentries for their protection.

The brave survivors who with courage and devotion fulfilled their duty as guards of the unit colors were:

Sergeant Saburo Namiki
Corporal Kenzo Matsuda
Lance Corporal Tokuzo Kokura
Lance Corporal Nobuo Tanaka
Lance Corporal Ryoichi Kondo
Superior Private Toyoji Adachi
Superior Private Hachiro Minegishi
Superior Private Yoshie Jingu
Superior Private Shotaro Tamura
First Private Shimpachi Takano

Reich Prices Stable

Domei

BERLIN, February 29.—The cost of living in Germany, calculated on the basis of retail prices paid for foodstuffs by housewives, hardly changed in the past year. At the end of 1943 it was only about 2 per cent above that of 1942.

2 Nippon Army Planes Destroy 4 of Foe's In Thrilling Night Air Combat Over Rangoon

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE AT BURMA, March 1.—Details have been disclosed of the severe air duel fought above Rangoon on the night of February 29, in which two Japanese Army pilots gave such a superb performance that they received high praise from the highest commander of the army air corps detailed for the defense of the Burma front.

Being informed of an enemy air raid at 11 p.m. that day, two fighting planes piloted by Army air service men Takiguchi and Yamaguchi took off without losing a moment. The next moment, they were pouring deadly shells on the enemy plane at the top of a formation which was caught in the searchlights of their comrade ground unit. In the twinkle of an eye, the huge enemy plane turned upward and fell headlong into a thick forest in the suburbs of Rangoon, its damaged engine sputtering as it fell.

The two Japanese fighter planes then attacked the second enemy plane, incessantly machine-gunning it by relay method. The enemy plane, before offering any resistance worth mentioning, was set ablaze and torn to pieces with a deafening sound in the air east of Mingaradon. The sight of a burning enemy plane being shattered to pieces in the air was as beautiful as it was tragic.

Amidst the applause of the masses of the Burmese on the ground, the two Japanese fighter planes closed in upon another enemy plane. Exhibiting their skill in night air combat, the two Japanese Army pilots heavily damaged both wings of the enemy plane which immediately caught fire. Ascertaining that the enemy plane could never return to its base, one of the two Japanese fighter planes attacked another enemy plane and poured a deadly fire on it. The enemy plane was badly damaged. By that time, however, the Japanese fighter planes had fired their last bullet, and had to return to their bases without ascertaining the fate of the enemy plane they attacked last. The Japanese fighter planes suffered no damage at all.

JAVA FORMS ORGAN TO AID WAR EFFORT

Java Public Service Association Reveals 10-Point Plan to Strengthen Home Front

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 1.—The Java Public Service Association, superseding the Poetera, was officially inaugurated today on the occasion of the second anniversary of the landing of Japanese Forces in Java.

The total strength of the local inhabitants toward the war effort will be solidified through this Public Service Association.

Having accomplished its important mission of guiding the people, the Java Poetera has been merged with the Java Public Service Association today, simultaneous with the inauguration of the new body.

The Poetera was organized under the leadership of Dr. Ir Soekarno on April 29 last year.

Aims of Body Bared

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 1.—The new Service Association "Java Hokokai," which was inaugurated today, is expected to play a vital role in further strengthening the home front of the island, especially heightening the peoples' determination to defend East Asia.

Objectives of the new body are as follows:

1. Awakening of the consciousness of inhabitants in the task of constructing New Java.
2. Complete eradication of enemy influence in all spheres of life.
3. Strengthening of inhabitants' cooperation in the defense of Greater East Asia.
4. Enhancement in character and intelligence of inhabitants.
5. Encouragement to bear spiritual and material hardships brought about by wartime conditions.
6. Further cementing of mutual understanding between Japanese and local inhabitants.
7. Encouragement of the use of Nippon-go with the diffusion of the standard Malaian language.
8. Bolstering of the increased production movement and attainment of more labor efficiency.
9. Propagation of sanitary knowledge and encouragement of physical culture.
10. Cultivation of the saving spirit among the people.

It was learned that special emphasis will be laid on the fifth point, that is, encouragement to bear spiritual and material hardship during war.

The distribution of clothing and textiles to the working classes, which was announced recently, will be carried out by provincial branches of the new Service Body as one of its tasks in the initial stage of activities.

Ogura Is Appointed Adviser to Nanking

(Continued from Page 1)

have in regard to Japanese economy. The constitution of state and society there is different from ours and the ways of thinking and reacting to stimuli are not necessarily the same as ours. We must not, therefore, try to force our ways upon the Chinese in disregard of the marked differences. The War of Greater East Asia is a war in which the future of Japan is at stake and at the same time one in which the future of China is to be decided. For my part, I will do what I can, little it may be, unsparing of pains or effort. I hope that I shall enjoy the support of both the Japanese and Chinese Governments and peoples."

CAMPAIGN IN ITALY NOW 6 MONTHS OLD

Has Been a String of Disappointments to Foe Since Landing at Calabria

Special

BERLIN, March 1.—On Friday it will be exactly six months since parts of the British eighth army landed at Calabria, it was pointed out today in an article by Ludwig Sertorius, Transocean's military correspondent. The article said that with that landing, the campaign in Italy began and that it has turned out to be a string of disappointments to the anti-Axis forces.

The article said that the anti-Axis conduct of war reached an operative stalemate as early as the beginning of October and that the enemy tried to overcome that by landing at Nettuno in the end of January. Until reaching the Garigliano and Sangro positions the anti-Axis armies shoved northward at a snail's pace. The tempo of this "advance," the article stressed, was never dictated by the enemy but by the German rearguards, who enabled the German command to gain sufficient time to erect a deep and heavily fortified defense zone behind these two rivers.

The enemy knew this but could not prevent it and at that time already manifested his strategical and tactical inferiority, which became more apparent when the German troops, at the Sangro and Garigliano, switched from fighting delaying actions to offering stubborn resistance. Not changing the center of gravity, the Anglo-Americans confined themselves to concentrating a giant superiority in men and materials against relatively small sectors of the German front in order to force a frontal breakthrough, the article said.

Territorial Gains Minimal

This senseless hammering lasting for months led to small, almost minimal territorial gains. No break through was effected. The article said that the anti-Axis command decided very late to make a new attempt to obtain operatively what they failed to get tactically. By a far-flanking Nettuno landing, the German army standing on the southern front was to have been caught from the rear, encircled and destroyed, or at least forced to beat a hasty retreat to Rome and beyond.

None of these aims materialized. The situation of the anti-Axis forces pushed into the defensive in the Nettuno beachhead today can still be regarded as very precarious, the article stated. These developments show clearly the tactical and operative qualities of the Anglo-Americans. The article continued that beyond this, the following could be said; that the naval supremacy which the anti-Axis possesses almost completely in the Mediterranean could not decisively influence the course of events on land and that the same applies to the considerable air supremacy of the Anglo-Americans. These experiences will be very useful for dealing with future invasions.

Revelation Made

Pointing out that the enemy's concentration of artillery resulted in some tactical successes but operatively remained effective, the article said that the German artillery's outstanding share in the German defensive successes had shown the German command that troops and military abilities were factors in artillery duels just as important as the number of guns and quantity of ammunition. The enemy was also unable to bring to bear his superiority in tank forces in Italy. This was due partly to the mountainous character of the country, partly to the tactical superiority of the German anti-tank forces, particularly at the Pntinian plain.

The article drew attention to the fact that the Anglo-Americans were also unable to match the record achievements of the German engineers in the systematic destruction of all traffic connections, of rendering terrain impassable, and in strengthening defense positions. The German championship in mountain fighting was even acknowledged by the enemy, the article said. Touching on the supply services, the article said that many shortcomings seemed to have cropped up in the anti-Axis organization during the Italian campaign despite nearly inexaustible supplies at its command and the vast possibilities. All these individual points of the Italian campaign, however, said the article, lose much importance beside the valor and skill of the German soldier who, as an individual fighter and as a link in the chain of his fighting group, proved himself far superior to the American or British soldier.

New Developments Expected

Special

BERLIN, March 1.—New developments were being expected in Italy as the bad weather period there appeared to be drawing to a close today. Fighting was already reported livelier at the Nettuno beachhead though calm was said to prevail in the Cassino area. Reports from the Nettuno front said that German shock troop operations at the Nettuno front resulted in further improvements being made on the German position and a further reduction of the enemy beachhead.

The most important result of the German operations during the 24 hours preceding noon today was the envelopment of a strong enemy group southwest of Cisterna. Reports from the beachhead said that simultaneously with the improvement in the weather, activity in the air was increasing. During Tuesday night, German fighters and bombers pounded the port of Anzio, sinking a 5,000-ton freighter and damaging four smaller freighters aggregating about 15,000 tons as well as one landing boat. Extensive fires were started. It was also revealed that during the past 24 hours five anti-Axis planes were shot down over the Italian theater of war.

Central Bank To Be Founded In Philippines

(Continued From Page 1)

tual commercial transactions issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial or commercial purposes, sixthly, to make advances to banks on duly secured promissory notes, seventhly, to buy and sell in the open market cable transfers, bankers acceptances and bills of exchange to meet unusual exigent occasions making such action expedient or necessary for the purpose of regulating credit, currency and interest in Philippine trade, commerce, industry and agriculture, eighthly, to accept deposits from the government, also from its political subdivisions as well as from banks, ninthly, to establish an agency or correspondent relations with banks in other countries and maintain accounts in them, tenthly, to operate branches and agencies in the Philippines, eleventhly, to make provisional advances to the government for expenses authorized in its annual operations, twelfthly, to make by-laws, adopt and use the corporate seal, to buy, hold, transfer, let, lease, mortgage, encumber and otherwise trade in personal and real properties, shares, stocks and securities, etc.

In addition the bill provides that all bank reserves are required by laws to be maintained and deposited with the Central Bank which should submit a weekly report on the condition of various financial institutions.

At the same time the bill lays down rules regarding acceptance and aggregate liabilities of banks, deposits of checks at par, and relation of the Central Bank with the government.

Regarding the last proviso, the bill stipulates that the Central Bank shall act as sole official depository and fiscal agent for the government and shall be under the supervision of the Minister of Finance who shall annually order the Director of Credits and Investments to examine the affairs and conditions of the institution.

One of the most important functions is to exercise the sole right of the issue of notes which includes preparation, safeguarding issuance and withdrawal as well as cancellation of notes.

In this connection the bill further stipulates that after it has began the issuing of notes it shall not reissue any treasury certificates, Philippine National Bank notes, Bank of Philippine Island notes or Japanese Government notes issued in the Philippines or the recognized emergency notes paid to or received by the Bank.

In order to maintain solid backing, the bill provides that the Central Bank shall hold reserves or security equivalent to the amount of notes in actual circulation and deposit liabilities in gold and silver coin or bullion, foreign currency, securities, bonds, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange as well as other commercial papers specifically named.

No dividend shall be declared by the bank to any amount greater than the net profits after deducting losses and bad debts.

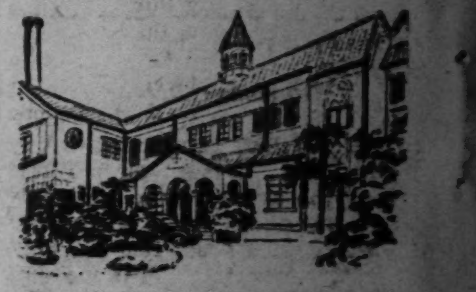
The corporate powers of the Central Bank shall be exercised and its business conducted and property controlled and preserved by a Board of Directors consisting of a governor and five directors all of whom shall hold office for a term of five years except the four directors first appointed who shall hold office for one, two, three and four years respectively.

Vargas Meets Tojo

Jorge B. Vargas, Philippine Ambassador to Japan, visited Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence at 3:30 p.m. Thursday to make a report on the formal assumption of his Tokyo post.

Stahmer Sees Tojo

German Ambassador to Tokyo H. G. Stahmer called on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence at 2 p.m. Thursday and reported on his recent tour of inspection throughout the Southern Regions.



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598 NAVAL CIVILIANS GIVEN DECORATIONS

Rendered Gallant Services in Armed Operations, Construction Work in China Affair

Orders of the Sacred Treasure, Single-Rayed Rising Sun and White Paulownia were granted 598 civilians connected with the Navy for distinguished service in cooperating with the Navy in the China theater of war in the 26th China Affair Survivors Honors Award, it was announced by the Navy Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations under date of March 3.

The civilians thus honored are men who directly cooperated with the Navy in armed operations in various parts of the Continent or those who rendered oustanding service in the construction work progressing there.

Especially 10 of the number, including Naotaro Komiyama, officers aboard shuttle ships between Shanghai and Nagasaki, on scores of occasions since the outbreak of the China Affair discharged their duties with extreme gallantry under artillery fire and aerial bombardment, whether in conveying refugees, wounded and sick soldiers or in transporting munitions.

Also honored were Itsuji Hishida and 20 others including two women, who were active in Central China, Takeo Tanabe and three others in North China and Shuzo Sugiyama and another man in South China, who were all engaged in operational or constructive tasks.

The communique issued by the Navy Ministry said:

"Civilians connected with the Navy who rendered outstanding services in the China Affair have been awarded decorations. They number 598 persons, including Naotaro Komiyama, who cooperated with the Navy in operations in the China area."

Mr. Komiyama received the Fifth Class Order of the Sacred Treasure; Goichi Shibao, the Single-Rayed Order of the Rising Sun; Mitora Saruya and six others, the Sixth Class Order of the Sacred Treasure; Kiyokatsu Kubo and seven others, the Eighth Class Order of the Sacred Treasure; Ikusuke Sakurai and Sakusaburo Yamanouchi, the Order of the White Paulownia; Sumie Kondo and two others, the Eighth Class Order of the Sacred Treasure; Itsuji Hishida and four others, the Sixth Class Order of the Sacred Treasure, Kotaro Koizumi, the Eighth Class Order of the Sacred Treasure; Takeo Tanabe, the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun and the rest, various other Orders.

Ideals of Asia Voiced Forty Years Ago

(Continued From Page 4)

"Asia is One." Some take this phrase as the author's conclusion of his studies of the Asiatic race, but I do not believe this is a correct view. He did not mean to prove that Asia is one. One may again ask that, if Asia is one, why did not the author say that the world is one? The fact is that this phrase was coined by Okakura from his lamentation over the distressing conditions of the Indians. He saw the humilitation of entire Asia in the humiliation of India. The profoundness of his lamentation now agitates our hearts. A fuller appreciation of this phrase will be made when one remembers that in another book, Okakura declares that the glory of the western imperialists is the humiliation of Asia.

True Asiatic Spirit

In the fact that such an expression of grief for the Asiatic race can only be uttered by Japanese, one can see the unique existence of Japan. The spirit of Hakko Ichiu may well be said to find its source in such an unselfish expression. The real Japanese spirit can be seen in the man who sees the oneness of Asia in China's humiliation, India's humiliation, and in the humiliation of other countries of Western Asia. There is no egoistic or calculating motive in such an expression, for it is an irrepressible humane cry for the grief of others of the kindred race. This racial affinity is our "Yamato-gokuro", or "Yamato-damashi", our manliness and our spirit of the sword.

It is indeed singular that the idea that Asia is one agitates our breasts so fundamentally that the impulse is intrinsic with us. The abundance of such human affection is born with us. We have today realized the full import of Okakura's lamentations after a lapse of forty long years. His voice will live in our hearts for ages to come and will prove the very source of our brotherly and kindly relations with all the other nations of Asia.

Toyama Mayor Named

The appointment of Toyoichi Ishizaka, former Diet member, as Mayor of Toyama was announced by the Home Ministry on Wednesday.

10 More Nippon-Style Edifices Including Omotemon Named as National Treasures

Ten more buildings, which are typically Japanese in style including the Omotemon (Front Gate) of the residence of Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commercial and Industrial Economies, aid the Takamatsu Castle in Kagawa Prefecture have been designated as national treasures by the National Treasure Preservation Society, according to the Asahi.

The Omotemon was first built at Yaesucho, Tokyo, as a gate attached to the premises of Matsudaira Izumi-no-Kami during the Tokugawa period. At the beginning of the Meiji Era, the same gate was moved and set up in front of the Justice Ministry and later in 1886, it was transferred to the Navy Preparatory School which was then situated at Hibiya.

Again it was moved to the Kaijo Boys' Middle School, where it remained till it was finally bought by the present owner, Mr. Fujiyama, in 1930. It is the one of Front Gates which retains traces of Front Gates of the premises of feudal lords.

The Takamatsu Castle, which is built on the shore of the Inland Sea, is widely known for its elegance and classic beauty. Particularly when it throws its shadow on the calm surface of the sea, a superb scene is presented. The castle-turret and the gate are unique in style and appearance.

Besides these two structure, eight other edifices already designated as national treasures include the Fukuchiin Temple, Yakushiji Temple, Central Hall of the Horyuji Temple in Nara; Hachiman Shrine and Hozoji Temple in Wakayama Prefecture; Bell Tower of the Kakujoin Monastery in Kagawa Prefecture, and the Toshogu Shrines in Mito, Ibaraki Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture.

Italian War Losses Revealed by Paper

(Continued From Page 1)

about the damage sustained by the people of Italy behind the guns. It said:

"A large number of Italian cities and towns were completely destroyed in bombing attacks by the enemy. Naples alone was raided 104 times. Cagliari, Trapani, Marsara, Messina, Reggio, Calabria, Foggia, Benevento, Avellino, Pasoola, Chieta, Vesia, Livorno, Arezzo, Pistoia, Ancona, and Rimini were razed to the ground in the literary sense of the term.

"In Milan 60 per cent of the residences were completely destroyed or rendered unfit for occupancy by bombs dropped by the enemy. A large number of small towns and villages in Italy were completely or partially destroyed in air raids by the enemy.

"The material damage suffered by Italy in air attacks by the enemy exceeded a total of 100,000,000,000 lira.

In addition many historic and artistic buildings, so valuable that they could not be reduced to terms of money, were completely destroyed. They were the churches, palaces, and libraries which were symbolic of the history of Italy. Among tht treasures which were lost when these structures were demolished were a large number of paintings and carvings, all masterpieces of geniuses produced by Italy. These were irreparable losses."

Losses Dealt Enemy

The Corrispondentua Republicana next made the following remarks about the damage which was inflicted by the Italian forces on the enemy in the present great war:

"The Italian Navy sank 200 British merchant vessels, aggregating 1,474,000 tons. It also sank 160 enemy warships aggregating 365,418 tons. The enemy warships which were severely or less damaged by the Italian naval vessels numbered 69 with a total tonnage of 358,560.

"Special note must be taken of the damage inflicted by the Italian Air Force upon enemy warships, merchant vessels and upon the enemy's air force, which was considerable.

"In aerial combats in the skies of Europe and Africa, the Italian Air Force shot down a total of 3,258 enemy planes. On the ground it smashed 388 planes. There were several hundred enemy planes whose destruction by the Italian Air Force could not be confirmed.

"Italian torpedo planes sank a total of 86 enemy merchant vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 708,500. In addition, the Italian Air Force by bombing attacks sank 34 enemy merchant vessels with a total tonnage of 177,530. Italian dive-bombers sank 18 enemy merchant vessels, aggregating 115,000 tons, and inflicted damage on others with a total tonnage of 992,600.

"The Italian Air Force also sank 20 enemy cruisers, three auxiliary cruisers, 20 submarine chasers, seven submarines, and six mobile boats in addition to six vessels of an undetermined type. Moreover, it inflicted damage on 200 enemy warships.

"The Italian Air Force carried out 6,000 bombing raids during the period from June 11, 1940 to December 31, 1942. The bombs dropped by it in these attacks totaled 466,000, equal to 13,000 tons of explosives. It also used 2,300,000 machine-gun bullets and released 583 aerial torpedoes. The time during which the Italian Air Force was in the air in the present war was 264,614 hours.

At Time of Coup

"Even at the time of the coup d'etat the program of satisfying the requirements of munitions of the Italian Army and Navy was proceeding in a manner that made it possible for the services to be in possession of a greater fighting strength than it had had before. At the time of the coup d'etat new P-40 tanks were being turned out. A fleet of submarines and numerous torpedo planes were in course of construction. Work had been commenced on multitudes of G-55 and MC-205 crack planes.

"If a history of the present war is written, it will make it clear with what meticulous care Italy took in hand the construction of a national defense army and especially the building of a fleet. Many high-ranking army and naval officers in point of arms and morale could bear comparison with the defenders of Pantelleria and Augusta. The Italian royal family and Badoglio believed that it would be possible to save Italy by an act of treachery. In the end the Italian mainland was turned into a battlefield.

"It is a historical fact that in 1943 Italy was in a position to keep on fighting. There are many episodes of this present war and the previous great war which prove that it is possible to resist the enemy although it may be superior in materials and military strength. The question is that of whether there is fighting will or not. There was a strong fighting spirit instead of resignation born of despair. Italy is face to face with a destiny where it will live or become extinct, rise again or fall, where it will become a powerful and united independent Italy or be reduced to the position of a colony of the enemy.

MOVE TAKEN TO UP MARINE TRANSPORT

Prefectural Governors Given Concurrent Posts of Bureau Directors

With a view to bolstering further the marine transportation throughout the country, the Government has decided to have those Prefectural Governors who are Chairman of the Regional Administrative Councils assume concurrent posts of Director of the Maritime Transportation Bureau of the respective prefectures under their jurisdiction. The appointments were made on Thursday.

Consequent upon this new move, those who used to occupy the position of director of the marine transport bureau will become respectively assistant directors to work under the new chiefs.

The appointments are as follows:

Governor Shigeo Odachi of Tokyo Metropolis appointed Director of the Yokohama Maritime Transportation Bureau;

Governor Shinji Yoshino of Aichi Prefecture appointed Director of the Nagoya Maritime Transportation Bureau;

Governor Kakichi Kawarada of Osaka Prefecture appointed Director respectively of the Osaka and Kobe Maritime Transportation Bureaus;

Governor Shigeru Yoshida of Fukuoka Prefecture appointed Director of the Moji Maritime Transportation Bureau;

Governor Tamon Maeda of Niigata Prefecture appointed Director of the Niigata Maritime Transportation Bureau;

Governor Tsurukichi Maruyama of Miyagi Prefecture appointed Director of the Shiogama Maritime Transportation Bureau;

Governor Chiaki Saka of Hokkaido appointed Director of the Otaru Maritime Transportation Bureau.

Incident to the foregoing appointments, Maritime Transportation Directors Odachi, Kawarada, Yoshida and Saka were nominated Chief Judges of the Courts of the Admiralty in their respective prefectures.

The former Directors who have become Assistant Directors are Tsuneteru Koto (Yokohama), Toshio Arata (Nagoya), Junjiro Ito (Osaka), Yoji Numano (Kobe), Tatsuzo Hattori (Moji), Shunkei Ugawa (Niigata), Saneyuki Nagai (Shiogama) and Hideji Ishizuka (Otaru).

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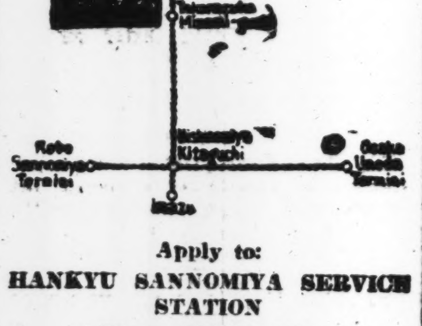

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Organ Created To Defeat Foe In Burma Area

(Continued From Page 1)

ly look forward."

Co-ordination Assured

Major Saigal, spokesman for the Indian National Army, said:

"An understanding has been reached for a regular meeting of high officers of the allied armies of Japan, Burma and Free India to confer on important strategic affairs for both defense and offense in order to assure perfect co-ordination of efforts between the Japanese Army in the Burma Area, the Indian National Army and the Burma Defense Army. This new step will strengthen the already close ties linking the three armies and play a decisive role in defeating our common enemy as quickly as possible."

The spokesman for the Burma Defense Army stated:

"An organization has been formed of the Supreme Command of the Japanese Army in the Burma Area, the Indian National Army and the Burma Defense Army for the thorough defeat of the Anglo-American forces. The chief aim of the new organ is to maintain close contact among these Greater East Asia fighting forces for the expulsion of the enemy from India. It is essential to continue systematic warfare until the day when India is freed from the yoke of those obnoxious insects. The doom of the scoundrelly enemy of Greater East Asia is imminent. We have now only to await the glorious day of Anglo-American surrender."

Military Rule In Kwangchow Discontinued

(Continued From Page 1)

throughout the area. By virtue of the cooperation afforded by the French authorities, C.R.B. notes increased in the leased territory also. As a result, the fapi notes disappeared completely since September.

With more and more goods coming in from Canton, the markets became lively while, as a result of the bumper harvest, prices fell in sharp contrast to the enemy-controlled areas where economic difficulties were becoming more and more serious.

Under such favorable conditions, the latest move is expected to greatly affect the economic, military and political situations in South China.

R.A.F. Suffers Big Casualties

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—The British air force has suffered a loss of 18,000 casualties and prisoners taken during 1943, the Daily Herald, disclosed today, according to a London dispatch.

AZAD HIND ARMY'S MOVE SPURS INDIANS IN MALAI

More Take Oath of Allegiance To Bose's Government and Enlist for Armed Service

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, March 1.—News of the first contact of the Indian National Army with the enemy, has thrilled the Indian populace in Malai with the result that Indians are steadily streaming to the India Independence League centers to take the oath of allegiance to "Our own Government," while enthusiasm of youths to enlist has attained a new pitch.

These were the impressions that K. M. Kannampilly, Secretary of the Malaian branch of the India Independence League, received during an extensive inspection tour of the league organizations in Perak.

He stated that the news of the Indian National Army's action coincides with the new call for recruits, and that from that he could see in Perak State there are signs that the number of recruits will be far more than immediately required.

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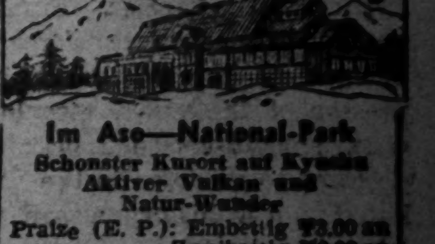

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1944

Private Lindsey

A recent dispatch from the Nettuno front in Italy quotes an American prisoner, Private James Lindsey of Richmond, Virginia, as remarking, "After three weeks of terrific shock in dirt and smoke, I found out that war is not my profession," when interviewed by a German correspondent shortly after his capture. Strange as though that remark may seem to the Germans and Japanese, who are fighting for the right to existence and the attainment of noble ideals, it was a perfectly natural one for Private Lindsey to make, for not knowing what he really was fighting for, he threw his arms up in surrender as soon as the nerve-wracking, sinew-rending, life-depriving fighting became too much to bear. Private Lindsey did not know what he was fighting for. The millions of other young Americans torn from their homes and thrown into bloody Pacific island foxholes and shrapnel-showered European beachheads have nothing on Private Lindsey, since they too do not know what they are fighting for.

Private Lindsey spoke rightly when he said that "war is not my profession," for born in a land of peace and plenty, where the standard of living was higher than that of any other nation in the world, where no one was ever truly hungry, a land where great cultural institutions were beginning to rise, a land of brightness, a land of music, a land where the pursuit of happiness was everyone's only true occupation, why should war be his profession! Only through the mad efforts of his leaders lusting for power and world conquest was Private Lindsey forcibly tranformed from Private Citizen Pursuing Happiness to Private in the United States Army and made unwillingly to risk his very life for a cause for which he had no understanding, no love, no devotion, and forced to carry a gun in a war which has brought, and will bring, only further discomfort, misery, sorrow and agony to him, his comrades, and the folks back home.

The same dispatch from the Nettuno front, reporting an interview with Private Lindsey and the numerous other Americans captured with him revealed a similar picture as that which reports from the Pacific front have been disclosing, that the American soldier does not know what he is fighting for because he has no cause to fight for, that he does not like war, is fed up with it and wants to go home.

Meanwhile, Private Lindsey's folks back home will wait for Jimmy, as they probably call him, to come home. Jimmy, however, will not go home until the lust of America's mad leaders for world conquest has been defeated, crushed. The parents, families, wives, and sweethearts of thousands of other James Lindseys will wait in vain, for in addition to the thousands of American youths whose lives have been blasted out of them by the war, thousands more, perhaps millions, of the flower of American youth will die on the battlefields, die instantly, pulverized by high powered explosives, die agonizing deaths from ugly wounds, or perhaps come back alive but with an arm gone, a leg torn off, eyes gouged out, half the face shot away, physically living but with the spirit extinguished, staring blankly like the walking dead.

In the meantime, the cry, "What are we fighting for?" And the answer for, the attempted satisfaction of the lust for power of America's leaders. All this sorrow brought about by what? The mad lust of America's leaders for more power and world conquest. A war brought about by the criminal leaders of America, headed by the hypocritical charmer, Franklin Roosevelt, breaker of pledges, murderer of world youth, bringer of sorrow, betrayer of trust, oppressor of the weak, megalomaniacal politician, smooth-voiced fabricator and a man destined to go down in the books as the most hated man in history, a man, who, just before plunging America into war, straight-facedly declared with simulated sincerity, "I hate war!" and who solemnly pledged to American mothers, "Your sons shall never have to fight in a war overseas."

Bursting of British Bubble

Recent reports of the disastrous results which the British have suffered in both the Burmese and the Italian theaters of war seem not only to have punctured the rosy bubbles of the British people but to have plunged them into a distinctly perplexed and melancholy state of mind. The intensified air raids on London by the German bombers have only added to the situation.

The effect on the British public is not surprising, for the defeat of the British forces in the region northwest of Buthidaung near the Burma-India frontier, which may be characterized as a second "Tragedy of Arakan" and the setback which the anti-Axis forces have suffered in the region south of Rome must both have been totally unexpected by them. This is all the more so since their leaders had deliberately inculcated in their minds an unwarranted optimism on the basis of the temporary favorable outcome of the anti-Axis invasion of North Africa and the consequent surrender of Badoglio.

It was following this ignominious Italian capitulation and the resulting confusion in Italian affairs that the British war leaders encouraged their people to believe that the termination of the war was soon approaching. Ernest Bevin, the Minister of Labor, was so bold as to prophesy that "the Nazi regime will crumble in Hitler's hands" and that "we are nearing the last lap of the war," while Prime Minister Jan C. Smuts of South Africa has been declaring at regular intervals ever since 1941 that "the war would be over within a year."

Even as late as last month, this rosy optimism still continued to sway British public sentiment. Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister for Aircraft Production, spoke in the early part of February of "the possibility that victory over Germany can be achieved in a few more months" and that "a speedy ending of the war in the Far East would be attainable thereafter." General Montgomery, commander of the British forces for the invasion of Europe, also declared recently: "This war began a long time ago. I am getting fed up with the thing. I think it is nearly time we finished it."

But now with the latest developments in the war situation, British opinion has swung to the other extreme. The first sign of pessimism was evidenced by no less a person than Sir Stafford Cripps whose optimistic view of a few months earlier has already been noted. Said he, "The year 1944 is going to be by far the most difficult, both on the fighting front and the factory front." The British people naturally waited breathlessly for what Prime Minister Churchill would say about the latest military developments, but in his speech of February 22 he deliberately refrained from touching directly on the sore spot. This has further intensified the uncertainty and despondency of the British people over the future prospects of the war.

It is obvious that the military situation itself cannot have changed so radically within the last few months as to account wholly for the change in the attitude of the British people. The instability in attitude must be caused by something more fundamental, and that fundamental something must be the lack of real comprehension of the war aims of their government. A hint is afforded by the correspondents of foreign newspapers in London who have reported recently that the British people are expressing doubts about the British policy of dealing with the various exiled regimes. They do not know why the British Government should support one and oppose another, and why Prime Minister Churchill should show pronounced predilection for one and prejudice toward another. The explanations which he gave in his speech of February 22 were far from complete or satisfying. In other words, the people of Britain have begun to show their discontent over the fact that they are being kept in the dark as to the real war aims and basic policy of their own country. Under the circumstances, they can hardly be expected to remain firm in their support of the government through thick and thin. The slightest signs of success transport them to heights of joy that the war will soon be ended while the appearance of opposite signs plunge them into depths of despondency.

Concerned with their own material welfare, interested only in war aims which directly affect their nation's interests alone, lacking any high moral purpose in the war, naturally the British are swayed to and fro by the fluctuating exigencies of battle. This is the fundamental cause of their bewilderment and confusion which the recent military developments in Burma and Italy have only served to accentuate.

The Ideological War

World View of the Family Must Prevail For Realization of Permanent World Peace

By INOSUKE FURUNO
(From the Chuo Koron)

Editor's Note: The writer of this article, after elucidating the meaning of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, clearly points out that the real objective of the war lies in the ultimate destruction of Anglo-American individualism.

Question: Will you please discuss the effect of the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations and its Joint Declaration on the World's War of Ideology today?

Answer: As we view in retrospect the three-year war period, the first thing which strikes us is, of course, the marvellous achievement during the very first year, when through the valiant efforts of our fighting force, Anglo-American influence was completely wiped out from the Asiatic Continent.

The outstanding event of the second year was the Conference of Greater East Asia which convened in Tokyo during November 5 and 6, last year. It was a gathering of the family of Asiatic nations through which the iron-clad solidarity and the common-will of 1,000,000,000 peoples of Greater East Asia were made known throughout the world by adoption of the Joint Declaration.

It was indeed the most auspicious and epoch-making event in the history of mankind. When historians look back to this famous declaration they will most undoubtedly laud it as the most important, history-making document human hands have ever drawn up.

Principles Embodied

The principles embodied in it are, first, the fundamental basis for coexistence and common prosperity; second, the principles of independence and amity among the nations; third, cultural promotion among the nations; fourth, the fundamental basis for economic reciprocity in the region; and fifth, the principles of world development.

The motif which run through these five points may be stated as "Common Existence and Common Prosperity," "Neighborliness and Amity," "Cultural Exchange," "Reciprocal Economy," and "Universal Harmony."

In contrast to the foregoing are the outstanding features of the old world order which the Anglo-Saxons desperately attempted to maintain, through the first World War and now through the present war. These features are, in the last analysis, "Strong Devour the Weak," "Friendship with the Distant and Hatred for the Near," "Self-Righteous Culture," "Monopolistic Economy," and "World Supremacy." These are diametrically opposite to the ideals manifested in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia.

Through the imposition of these dogmatic ideas upon the weaker nations by the Anglo-Saxons, wars were repeatedly waged. The world has now learned that neither the establishment of world peace, nor the happiness of mankind can be attained through such ideals as the Anglo-Saxons have been and are harboring.

During the first World War, as well as in the present war, the Anglo-Saxons boasted as usual of "Liberty," "Equality," "Democracy," and "Justice." But concealed in these pretty epithets is their everlasting ambition for world supremacy. In other words, chanting "Freedom and Equality" by mouth, they oppressed and discriminated the Oriental races. Although insisting upon our "Open Door Policy," they have been continually shutting us out from their vast regions and limitless resources; and while claiming "Equality of Opportunity," they have been seditiously working through their aggression and threat to make the Orient their "permanent colony."

The True 'Family'

Question: Through your elucidation, it was made clear that the principles by which Japan endeavors to realize a New World Order are exactly opposite the old world order of Anglo-Saxons. Wherein do you suppose lies the fundamental difference?

Answer: The whole nation of Japan may be likened to a great family, centering around the Imperial Household. Indeed the spirit of "Hakko Ichiu"—or "World Family" —is the very foundation upon which this nation is established. It is the guiding motive throughout the history of the nation. This spirit has manifested itself in a more concrete form in the present Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region. It was further manifested in the proclamation that all nations shall enjoy mutual prosperity and all people live in peace, which has come to be hailed as the greatest ideal for the construction of a New World Order.

Fundamentally, the base of the modern Occidental ideology is to consider a nation as a means for protection and promotion of the individual's interest and happiness, as frequently manifested by such abstract terminologies as "Freedom," "Equality," and "Independence" of individuals. But such an individualism not only does not form the basis of democracy and liberalism, but also leads to the paradox of socialism, Communism, and totalitarianism, which are considered to be directly opposed to the modern idea of individualism.

With the Manchurian Incident, China Affair, and now the present War of Greater East Asia, the people of Japan are coming to resume their inherent path and form. Indeed, the foundation of the national life of Japan is not the individual but the "family." Within a family, there are naturally seniors and minors, centering around the house-head. Traditionally an order is maintained. Kindred living under the same roof mutually aid each other and are interdependent; a family lives in one harmonious body both spiritually and materially.

Merely expansion of this idea, with the Imperial Household as its center, resulted in the present "Kokka" or National Family, or the crystallization of the family idea. That which keeps the individuals, family, and national family, in one harmonious body is the spirit of self-denial. Herein, we find a limitless inspiration.

In our present war, men are fighting with their sole belief and conviction that "to die for the Emperor and Nation" is the highest glory. Gladly they die. Denying themselves, they hope to live eternally in the life of the whole. They sacrifice their small ego to live in a larger ego. Truly it is a crystallization of one complete whole, matchless in the world.

Family Versus Individual

Question: Is the present world war, then, a war between world-view of family and that of individuals?

Answer: Yes, to put it briefly. Until the Anglo-Saxons do away with their individualistic world-view, no matter what they may utter, the resultant issue of their world policy will be nothing short of "Strong Devouring the Weak," "Monopolistic Economy," and "Friendship with the Distant But Hatred for the Near."

Counterpart to these is the family-view of the world, which links the spirit of "Common Existence and Common Prosperity," "Reciprocal Economy," and "Friendship and Goodwill to All Nations."

The present war is the clash of these two opposing ideologies. It can be said that it is the decisive conflict of two different world views.

Prime Minister Churchill declared, "I did not become the King's first minister to liquidate the British Empire," while President Roosevelt enumerates his "Four Freedoms." It is only when Churchill is made to right the wrongs of the British Empire, and Roosevelt comes to realize the true meaning of freedom and democracy, that there can be any hope of world peace.

The real cause of the war today, as well as that of the World War I, lay in the attempt on the part of the British Empire to maintain, at any cost, her vast dominions,—containing one-fourth of the world population,—which she had acquired during several centuries of aggression, conquest, and by "squeeze." When she found herself unable to retain her status quo, she drew the United States into her camp to fight for her. So did she maneuver in the first World War, and so is she doing right now. But it must be remembered here that America allied herself with Britain with the motive of becoming an heir to the decaying British Empire. The true relation between Britain and America today is, therefore, more like that of the fox and badger matching each other's shrewdness and cunning. Some one has well put it that John Bull and Uncle Sam are in the same bed but having different dreams. At any rate, it is obviously necessary to dissolve the vast British dominions abroad in order to bring about permanent world peace and insure human happiness. In fact, it is useless to consider a New World Order without properly regionalizing the entire world, politically, geographically, economically, and militarily, and letting those races capable of autonomy have their proper places. The human race may be grouped into several major divisions to establish their "Common Existence and Common Prosperity," "Reciprocal Economy," and "Neighborliness and Goodwill."

In the Orient, let China be the land of the Chinese; the Philippines for Filipinos; Burma for Burmese; and India for Indians. Let these people come on their own accord, and form a great family of nations. Only from such a state can there be true freedom, democracy, and justice in the world.

IDEALS OF ASIA VOICED FORTY YEARS AGO

Okakura Was Foremost Exponent Of Asiatic Collaboration

By AKIRA ASANO
(From the Sozo)

"The Ideals of the East," written by Tenshin Okakura is by far the most notable as well as most important of his works. It appears that he began to write this book around 1902 just before he left for India. He took his manuscripts there to revise and amplify them in the light of his new experiences in that country.

I have a good reason to suppose that Chapter I which is an introduction was re-written in India, and that his famed passage, "Asia is One" was also written there. It is not difficult to suppose that since India at that time was being subjected to the unbearable tyranny of British rule, and the question of the separation of Bengal Province was being mooted, Okakura's anger over the humiliation of India was beyond description.

There is another book called "The Awakening of the East" which was also written in India, which reveals his great sympathy for India's distress and his fiery enthusiasm for her emancipation.

"The Ideals of the East" is in English. While writing this book, he must have read his manuscripts to the young Indian patriots who gathered about him to hear his views about the problems of Asia. "The Awakening of the East" was not published in his life-time, as its manuscripts were accidentally found in the Okakura family and were published in book form comparatively recently. There is no definite reason known why this book was not published during his life-time. But it may be supposed that the conditions at that time did not permit its publication. From the first to the last page, the book is full of intense denunciation of Britain and the United States, and it was about this time that we had just concluded our alliance with Britain.

Ideal Realized in War

"The Awakening of the East" deals with many things but its object was to trace the superior civilization of the East for the purpose of arousing the Asiatic peoples to take up arms against their tyrants, the Anglo-Saxon aggressors. Most of what he urged has been realized in the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, but it truly shows the greatness of the author that this daring assertion was made forty years ago, even before the Russo-Japanese War. The spirit of Asia which he attempted to clarify in this work is exactly what has been displayed by the present sacred war which he prophesied.

Compared with "The Awakening of the East," "The Ideals of the East" is much milder in tone, but his ardent Asiatic spirit is shown alike in both books. While "The Awakening of the East" was addressed primarily to the peoples of Asia, "The Ideals of the East" was meant for the whole world. In the latter work, he explained the essence of Japanese art ideals, but it should not be taken as a mere history of Japanese art. Rather he attempted to explain the ideals of the East by taking up the problems centering on Japanese art, in order to reveal the greatness of Japanese culture.

When Okakura came to be known as an art critic, Japan was in the most intense process of westernization. It was an accident that in such an adverse condition he woke up to the greatness of Japan and Japanese art. Appointed by the Education Ministry to make an investigation into Japanese ancient art, it may be said that he discovered the Horyuji Temple in Nara, for it was in connection with the art remains in this ancient temple that he came to know the greatness of Japan, as his later archeological investigation was to convince him of the existence of the spirit of beauty running through all ages in Japanese history. He then came to realize his mission of protecting this great art from all possible enemies.

In explaining the characteristic of Japanese art in the successive stages of national history, he attempts to reveal the superior national traits of the Japanese. Of such traits, Okakura stressed the following three, namely, simplicity, purity and elegance. These may be explained in terms of three ancient Japanese words, "pure," "bright" and "straight." He also explains the spirit of the sword or of the samurai, the spirit of martial arts and the spirit of manliness. The last stated quality has been known from the ancient times but came to be denoted by such words as "Yamato-gokoro" or "Yamato-damashii" in later periods. What he wished to achieve in his book was to arouse the spirit of manliness in all the countries of Asia, especially in India, where he saw the unspeakable misery of its people, and for whose emancipation he was ready to die.

Now, let us see what is the real meaning of his famed phrase,

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 1)

Mysterious Mongolia

Rise of Future Independent State Anticipated in Present Trend Toward Unification

By YASUO YONEYAMA
(From the Meiho Hyoron)

Editor's Note: Among the Mongolians, too, is now rising a steady sentiment for the independence of their own country. "Mongolia is destined to come to hold an important position in the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region only when the Mongolians, maintaining their own racial characteristics, build their own independent nation." So says Mr. Yoneyama in an article which appears in the Meiho Hyoron. He traces the past and narrates the present of Mongolia and Mongolians in the article entitled "Mongolia and Mongolians."

In the first place, we shall have to determine what we mean by "Mongolia." Is it a land, a nation, or a race? At present, at least, the exact definition of "Mongolia" is not fully established. True, there is a vast stretch of wilderness and prairies as well as some cities and villages, but there is as yet no nation such as "Mongolia." This is to be anticipated sooner or later in the future.

Of course we are at once reminded of a great Empire under Genghis Khan of by-gone-days. And then we think of a great flock of Mongolians who are now occupying this vast territory. It is most natural that they should come together in one solid mass and form their own independent nation. It is only when this is realized that the northern defense of Greater East Asia will be completed. But in what form and through what process will this become a reality?

We may look at Mongolia from two angles: one, geographically, and the other, from a racial stand-point. To think of Mongolia by the former is to come to the question, "What is Mongolia?" We shall be confronted with a problem as to whether or not it is a state. While there are, we admit, such political organizations as the "Mongolian Autonomous Government" and the "Mongolian People's Administration," yet these constitute only a portion of the populace, and there is neither organization or government which embraces all the people. For the present there is, in a strict sense, no such nation as "Mongolia." In reality, it is a land of Mongolians, vast and wild.

Outside Great Wall

"Mochi" was a term used during the "Shin" period, designating a wild stretch of land which we now call Mongolia. The same district was also popularly known as "Saigai" or "Kwangai," meaning outside of the wall. Several major districts were designated by the names of the Gates in the Long Walls of China. From these, we can readily presume that Mongolia, in all events, was composed of the districts outside of the Great Wall. It is clear also that these districts were inhabited by Mongolians.

At the height of the Shin Dynasty, laws and regulations were maintained covering these outer districts. The outstanding features, at that time, were first, Mongolia was a feudal land for Mongolian princes, and in the second place, they were the districts in which the people of "Kwan" or China Proper, were neither permitted to migrate nor to own land.

During the Shin Dynasty, "Mochi" or Mongolia was a territory where a separate administration, a part of China Proper, was established. Mongolian princes were given their autonomy to rule the districts as they saw fit. A sort of feudal system was carried out. China simply "watched" over these districts.

At that time, Mongolia was clearly defined geographically, and subdivided into several autonomous clans which were designated by different banners. This was then known as "regulation of Mongolian Banners." There were, for instance, in Inner Mongolia, six major allies, with 49 different banners; in Outer Mongolia 86 banner-states, grouped into four major allies. In addition to these there were several outer districts. But as the Shin Dynasty declined, all these "Banner Regulations" were discarded and all the districts were once again turned into confusion.

Divided Into Two

In the early history of China, we may divide this period of chaos into two parts: one is the movement by the Mongolians to gain their independence from China Proper; the other is the penetration of the land by the people of "Kwan" from China Proper.

The first movement was inaugurated by Outer Mongolia, at the time of the Chinese Revolution. Though it had trod a zig-zag path in the course of its development, it has, however, succeeded to the extent of the present "People's Republic of Outer Mongolia."

Inner Mongolia, though it experienced bitter failure in its effort to establish an autonomous state since modern China was established, has finally resulted in a federation of several major districts known today as "The Federated Autonomous Mongolian Government."

The early relation between China Proper and Mongolia in the last analysis, was that with the Shin Dynasty, which reigned over China. In fact the Shin Dynasty was of Manchu descent and Mongolia, like China, was ruled by the Shin Dynasty, but the Mongolians were not its subjects.

So when the Shin Dynasty declined, and a new republican form of government was ushered in, it is quite natural that the Mongolians remained unchanged, maintaining their own freedom of action and thought.

Differences Appear

As has been mentioned before, traditionally, while Mongolia was a part of the Shin regime but was not a part of China, they were subjects of the Dynasty but never of China. Such is the interpretation of Mongolia and Mongolians.

Along with the advancement of the "Kwans" into Mongolia, the Mongolians became aware of a considerable difference in characteristics and temperament, which resulted in the present independence attempts of both Outer and Inner Mongolia. The nature of the movement is to consummate ultimately into a great state of Mongolia embracing all the Mongolians.

At present Outer Mongolia maintains the "People's Republic of Outer Mongolia," the detailed construction of which is not known, although it is said that it was patterned after the Soviet Union. Several Eastern provinces became a part of Manchoukuo. The Mongolians in these provinces are happy in their thought that the present Emperor of Manchoukuo is a descendant of the once great Shin Dynasty, who ruled over their forefathers. Inner Mongolia is now being administered through a federation of several autonomous provinces.

Problems still remaining with these autonomous provinces are that they have not yet defined, on one hand, their relation to China Proper; and on the other, they have several large provinces in the west whose state of affairs is not yet known.

Thus Mongolia today is composed of several independent states and districts. The difference between Mongolia today and that of Manchu (Ching) Dynasty days is this: While they were even then composed of several independent states, the Manchu ruled over them all, whereas today their independent states and provinces do not share any common over-lord.

Major Divisions

Looking upon the Mongolians, we see two major divisions: One, the pure type, with all the traits and true characteristics of old Mongolians; the other, Mongolians influenced by China. The former still dominantly maintain their nomadic life, interested in grazing their cattle, speaking the Mongolian language, and believing in the ancient form of the Llama religion. The latter have so completely assimilated into Chinese ways of life that they speak only Chinese, and pursue an agricultural life.

With the exception of those of Manchoukuo and Tibet, the pure Mongolians far out-number the others. And invariably the pure Mongolians are nomadic while the others are engaged in agriculture. Let us now take a glance into the life of the Mongolians of today.

The nomadic life of the Mongolians appears, at first glance, to be that of primitive wandering tribes. But should we consider the topography, as well as the climate of the land, it would impress us as being the most logical one. Mongolia is very dominantly governed by its climate. To withstand it one is obliged to choose clothing, food and shelter according to the environment. The prairie life seems best suited to withstand the cold; grazing most fitted to provide their food and clothing. Thus live-stock forms the most essential part of Mongolian life. Most of these people have their grazing in the open, though some of them seem to maintain a sort of ranch, but "open grazing" is said to be far more productive and suitable. Here we see the real and the most natural picture of Mongolian life.

The Mongolians should not lose their Mongolia; it is vital that they possess their own land, and preserve their own inherent characteristics. Then and then alone, can they become an integral part of Greater East Asia and be able to realize their vital existence as our colleagues.

Nippon Times
Evening

For Contribution to the Progress of Mankind

Win on the Home Front And on the Battle Front

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Press Comments

Friday, March 3
MAINICHI—Germany's Underlying Strength
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Retaliation

Germany's Underlying Strength

MAINICHI—The Luftwaffe has been continuing large-scale air raids on London since the end of last month, proving the truth of Prime Minister Churchill's words that "the fighting strength of Germany has not been impaired in any way." Moreover, as the German military authorities have stated, the "enemy does not know what frightful menace the secret weapon of the Germans will bring hereafter." Britain is thus likely to suffer in the near future incalculable damage with the bombing of London as a foretaste of the terrors to follow.

Germany not only has turned to a terrific offensive in air raids against Britain but has strengthened her air defense facilities in every respect and is obtaining spectacular results therefrom. The Germans between February 21 and 25 shot down some 637 anti-Axis aircraft, 562 of which were up-to-date four-motored bombers. Thus the enemy lost more than 5,000 airmen in a short space of five days. The Luftwaffe has been markedly strengthened both for defense and offense and is showing unmistakable signs of "coming back" with a vengeance. Herein we perceive the wondrous underlying strength of Germany.

The furious offensive of the Germans against the Nettuno-Anzio bridgeheads, coupled with the intensified air raids, amply demonstrates the unflagging and ever-high morale of the German nation and the ever-mounting fighting strength of the Reichswehr. The Nettuno and Anzio operations, so far as the anti-Axis forces were concerned, were surprise landing coups. Having carried out these surprise landings the Anglo-American units for the past month have been frantically endeavoring to develop their invasion campaign with these bridgeheads as bases.

Unremitting Drive

Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, of the Reich forces, at once massed powerful air and tank units and have to date delivered two terrific attacks, taking 6,000 prisoners, capturing 40 guns and wrecking 212 tanks. The Germans, in their unremitting drive are aiming at the recapture of the two bridgeheads and the total destruction of the Anglo-American landed forces. The Germans are ready to demonstrate their superb fighting morale and renowned lightning tactics by which they would annihilate the enemy should he attempt to penetrate the Grand Fortress of Europe.

A correspondent of the British Broadcasting Corporation at the front reports that Germans have begun their third offensive with a view to annihilating the Americans and British defending the bridgeheads. That is exactly what is happening. The loss of these bridgeheads will have a grave bearing on the second front the enemy is propagandizing or planning. A recent issue of The Daily Mail says: "The Nettuno struggle is being waged for psychological reasons. Psychological reasons are as important as military ones. If the Nettuno bridgehead falls, it will do every conceivable harm to the anti-Axis camp. Nettuno is a symbol of the decisive struggle to develop before long in West Europe. Whether the anti-Axis nations will be able to gain the victory within this year or not hinges on the results of Nettuno." The growing impatience and anxiety of the anti-Axis camp and the overflowing reserve strength of Germany are clearly implied in this description. As Reichsfuehrer Hitler says: "At whatever point the enemy may land, a fitting welcome awaits him."

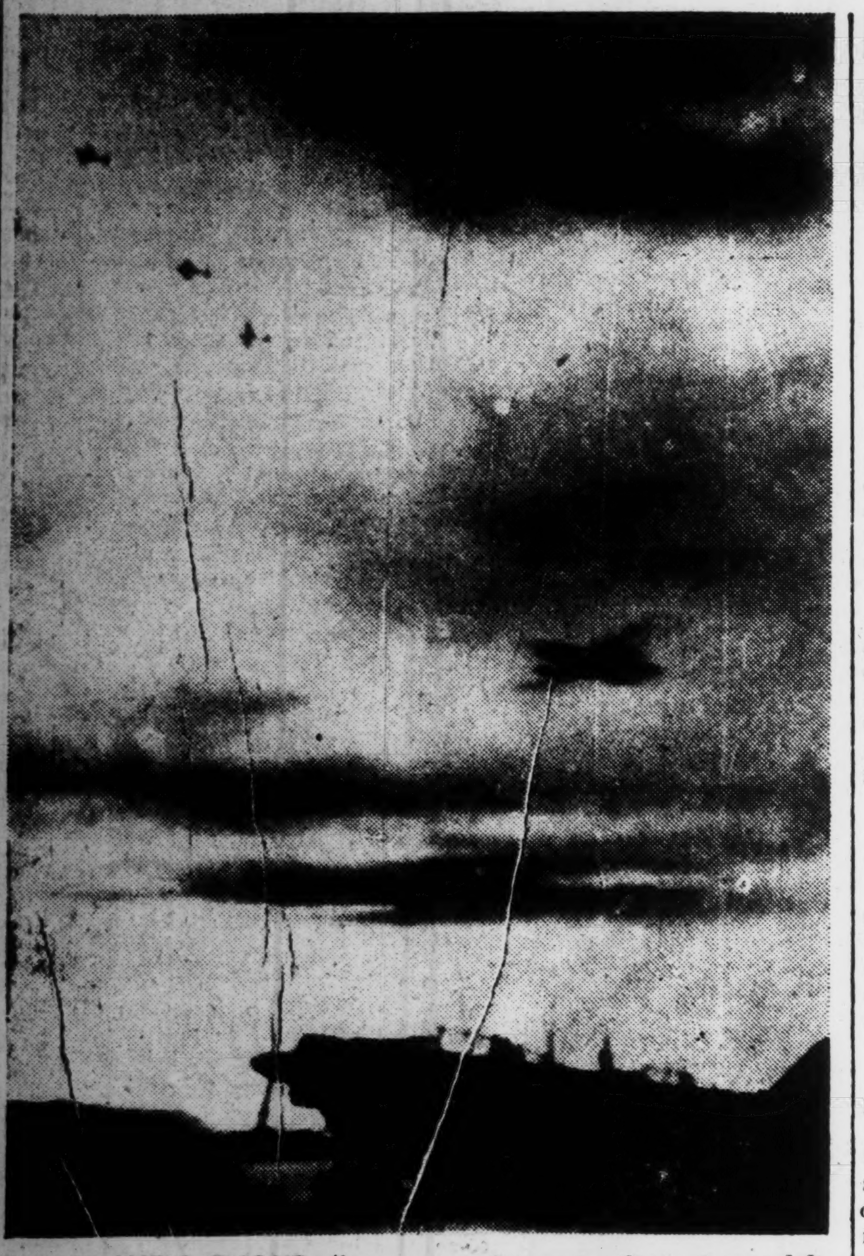
On the other hand, it is true that the Anglo-American air raids on Germany are being continued on large scales and with dogged persistency. It is said that half of Berlin has been destroyed. But the productive power of Germany remains unimpaired. Thus the fighting strength of Germany is showing signs of a general outburst in the near future. Especially, the preparations to take to a general offensive against the British and Americans before long are clearly visible. We are struck with admiration by the unfathomable underlying strength of Germany that is enabling her to rouse herself inspite of tremendous difficulties to beat the enemy again and again.

Retaliation

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—When the anti-Axis air raids on German cities including Berlin were being intensified, the anti-Axis propaganda machinery hummed with allegations that German aircraft production was dwindling and that the American and British airmen could make Germany eventually sue for peace.

Despite the persistent blind-bombings, however, the German national morale waxed higher than ever and the German Government authorities

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)



IN FRANTIC FLIGHT, three enemy Grumman planes (upper left hand corner) seek the protecting cover of approaching dusk, as a Japanese fighter plane speeds into the sky from a South Pacific base in determined pursuit of the beaten foe.
(Passed by Navy Ministry)

Lord Mountbatten, Stilwell Seen Split On Strategy in Anti-Axis Campaign

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—A serious clash in war strategy between Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Southeastern Asiatic Forces, and Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander of United States Forces in Burma, India and China, has been revealed in an article entitled, "East Asia War" published in the February 14 issue of Time, a popular American weekly.

"For the past 17 months, Lieutenant-General Stilwell has been the object of verbal attacks at Washington, London and New Delhi," the magazine revealed. The criticism is that the construction of the new supply route from India to Chungking will take a very long time and that even upon completion it would not be able to maintain a sufficient traffic for war requirements. Thus, it has been said that the construction does not justify the vast cost and effort.

In refuting this criticism, Lieutenant-General Stilwell said at New Delhi recently: "The construction of the new Burma supply route aims at attaining two objectives of the United States. The first is to supply Chungking with war requirements more or less, and the second is to make opportunities for fighting the Japanese forces."

"Discussion of the new Burma route construction only means the confrontation of views within the Southeastern Asiatic anti-Axis Headquarters. Different from the ideas of Lieutenant-General Stilwell, Lord Louis Mountbatten entertains a wider and rosier dream. That is to say, he intends to recover Sumatra, Malai, Thailand and French Indo-China, and then to land on China by the sea route. For carrying out this scheme, the troops and air forces under the command of Lieutenant-General Stilwell will be required. Of course, Stilwell also recognizes the need of occupying the ports in Southern China before re-arming the Chungking troops, but he knows well how badly Chungking is in need of war materials, far more than New Delhi is wanting war laurels. Thus, he is firmly insisting upon the maintenance of the air supply route to Chungking, and also the opening of the new Burma road."

Setbacks Spoil Raid Plans

UNDISCLOSED BASE, March 2 (By Arrangement with the Asahi).—Though the enemy's costly counter-attacks in the Pacific war zone cannot be ignored, the decisive aerial warfare on the China Continent, as clamored for by Admiral Chester Nimitz, appears impossible to be realized as yet.

The activities of the American air force in China (the 14th air corps of the American Army) have recently become considerably brisk. Departing from guerilla warfare, it has turned to the offensive in an attempt to air raid Japan Proper.

Trends of these activities are noted in the following points:

1. Cutting off of rear communication lines:

Planning the reduction of the Japanese Forces' fighting power and the isolation of the main peace zones, the American air force in China has been attacking our ships navigating on the Yangtze and along the southern coast of China as well as railway lines connecting important points. Some 40 air raids were conducted in January, in which a total of some 200 planes took part. Of these raids, 20 were directed against railways and shipping. In February, the Americans raided the Wuhu area on the 25th. It was their first attack on that area, but due to Japanese counter-attacks the enemy could not do any serious damage.

2. Challenge to our Air Force:

The Americans want to attack the Japanese mainland but find our Air Force in China the greatest obstacle. Therefore, of late, they have been challenging our Air Units when the Wild Eagles attack enemy air bases The Americans are aiming to exhaust the fighting power of our Air Force so as to gain numerical superiority.

3. Adjustment of advance bases and extension of rear bases:

It is well known that the American air force is adjusting its advance bases, such as at Suichuan in

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)

HIGHER PAY FOR TOMMIES OPPOSED BY GRIGG, EDEN

Would Involve Inflation Is Excuse Told to Commons

Special

LISBON, March 2.—A lively debate was staged in the House of Commons today when most speakers of all political parties demanded an increase in the pay for the armed services, according to reports from London.

Many members wanted the pay increased to that of the United States and Dominion troops. Sir James Grigg, Secretary of State for War, said that in order to carry out these proposals, it would cost about £400,000,000 a year and admitted that the Government could not possibly meet it. "It would involve inflation on the widest scale," he warned.

Later, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, leader of the House, conceded that the Government would be prepared to have a general discussion on any point, but the two principles of raising the pay and allowances to those of the Dominion troops or industrial pay must be excluded,

LONDON IS BATTERED IN HEAVIEST ATTACK UNLEASHED BY REICH

New 'Fire' Bombs Used With Deadly Effect—Britons Seen Desperate

Domei

BERLIN, March 2.—A powerful formation of German air forces composed of many heavy bomber planes carried out a fresh raid on London at early dawn this morning, the German military authorities announced today.

The first attack made at 3 a.m. was concentrated in a narrow area, and for 30 minutes, bombings were carried out most fiercely. The first attack units have already returned to their base, and, according to their reports, great conflagations were seen spreading in all directions.

British Admit Attack

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 2.—The British Air Ministry announced today that German air forces bombed London early this morning, according to a dispatch from the British capital.

Most Powerful Raid Made

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 2.—Speedy bomber plane units of the German air forces again raided London at dawn today. According to German military authorities, weather conditions over England were most favorable for bombing, at the time and thus, the German planes were able to hit their objectives accurately.

Despite fierce anti-aircraft fire, the attackers dropped many high-efficiency bombs in the central section of London.

A London report says that this morning's raid was the most powerful ever made on that city, and added:

"In one section of London, high-efficiency bombs were dropped and houses and shops destroyed, causing many casualties. The raid was more powerful than all the past bombings made by Germans."

Head for Southeast England

Domei

BERLIN, March 2.—A powerful formation of German heavy bomber planes crossed the English Channel early this morning and proceeded toward the southeastern section of Britain.

Worse Than Expected

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 2.—The general feeling and morale of the Londoners following the very severe German air attacks on the British capital recently, according to absolutely reliable reports, are much worse than at the time of the so-called German blitzes in 1941.

Nobody in London now dares to belittle the severity of the German air raids, which in addition to laying whole parts of the city in ruins and causing many widespread fires, have resulted in heavy casualties.

The anxiety among the population is aggravated by the failure of London authorities to find anything like suitable emergency quarters for families who have lost their homes. Many of the latter have to live for days after an attack in underground stations which are crammed every night since the resumption of the German air raids on the British capital.

New Incendiary Bombs

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—Further reliable reports on the effect of the German air raids against London and southern England reached Lisbon through travellers despite the severe British censorship. These reports reveal that the new German incendiary bombs have had a catastrophic effect since at first the fire brigades did not know how to deal with them.

The eyewitness declared: "A thick and highly inflammable liquid poured out of these bombs burned fiercely when mixed with water. When the London fire brigades tried to combat the conflagrations with water, a general horror was caused by the fact that the fire, instead of being extinguished, flared up everywhere all the more. The fire brigades then attempted to put out the fires with sand. However, before sufficient quantities of sand were available, the conflagrations spread enormously and in some districts the fires had been raging for

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 7)

Britain Has Better War Arms Than U.S., Lethbridge Boasts

Special

LISBON, March 2.—Britain's war weapons are better than America's was the conclusion drawn by Major-General Alfred Lethbridge, head of the special British military mission, after his tour of the Southwest Pacific front, according to a dispatch from New Delhi. In a press conference he said that the Australians have tried all weapons belonging to the Americans and have gone back to their own. "They have found them better," he asserted, adding that British weapons were "foolproof." It is reported that Lethbridge's statement was challenged by both the British and American correspondents.

PROPAGANDA CORPS ARRIVES IN BURMA

Dispatched by Nanking Government to Offer Services in War Effort

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURBA, March 2.—The National Government of China has dispatched a special Military Propaganda Corps to the Burma area. This measure has been taken in accordance with the determination on the part of the National Government to collaborate in all fields with the Japanese Forces as well as with the Government of Burma and the Provisional Government of Free India, and to exert positive efforts for the execution and strengthening of all policies.

Having arrived here during the latter part of February to start its activities, the Special Military Propaganda Corps on February 2 issued the following statement:

"As soon as our ally, Japan, declared war upon the United States and Britain, President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China issued an important statement concerning collaboration in the War of Greater East Asia. Thus, the National Government shared in the task of defending East Asia together with our ally, Japan.

"One year later, on January 9, the National Government went still one step further in concentrating its efforts on the destruction of the common enemy by declaring war on the United States and Britain.

"Now, again, for the sake of the joint prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, the National Government has dispatched the Special Military Propaganda Corps to Burma. Thus, close collaboration is being achieved with the authorities of the Burma Expeditionary Forces of our ally, Japan, as well as with the authorities of the Government of Burma and of the Provisional Government of Free India. This, indeed, is the supreme policy of our country and the greatest mission of this Corps.

"We are being propelled in our drive to liberate the races of Greater East Asia, rebuild China and secure the defense of East Asia by the same ideal of a common fate in life and death with our ally Japan. Under this ideal we are determined to push ahead for the prosecution of the current war.

"It is a matter of joy that the overseas Chinese residents in all territories have understood this intention and are supporting the measures taken for the participation in the war.

"Moreover, we are appealing to the consciousness of the Chungking authorities to fully understand the stern fact of Britain's and America's aggression against China and against East Asia. With the conviction in the truthfulness of the Greater East Asia principle of our National Father, and under the slogan that one East Asiatic race must not fight another East Asiatic race, the ideal of co-prosperity in Greater East Asia must be established, and the shackles imposed by Britain and America must be shaken off."

R.A.F. Bombs Hospital Ship

Domei

BERLIN, March 2.—Four planes of the British air force machine-gunned a hospital ship belonging to the International Red Cross Society in the waters northwest of Peloponnesus, Greece, on February 29, and set afire the vessel, according to reports received here.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 2

The Soviets made numerous unsuccessful thrusts in the southern sector of the Eastern Front, especially near Krivoi Rog.

North of Rogachev, the Soviets on a narrow front attacked with concentrated forces but the German grenadiers as well as the panzer grenadiers frustrated all enemy attempts at breaking through and inflicted heavy casualties on the Soviets who were effectively supported by artillery and anti-aircraft batteries.

In these fights, the 5th Silesian Panzer Division, commanded by Major-General Decker, as well as the infantry, panzer and AA-formations also under his command particularly distinguished themselves.

25 Tanks Destroyed

Northwest of Nevel, the intensity of the enemy attacks was increased. The enemy made numerous attempts at breaking through during the whole day but these attacks were frustrated and 25 enemy tanks were destroyed.

At Narva, the enemy attacks, launched with freshly brought up forces, were repulsed in hard fighting, mostly before they reached the main German fighting lint.

At the Arctic Front in the Kandalaksha sector, German assault troops penetrated the strongly fortified enemy positions and blew up numerous enemy pillboxes together with the occupants.

At the Nettuno beachhead, there was fluctuating fighting, south and southwest of Cisterna. At several points, the enemy succeeded in breaking into our advanced positions gained yesterday.

Many Ships Blasted

German long range artillery formations sank one freighter and scored several hits on other ships in Anzio harbor. German bomber formations continued their attacks on the ships and disembarcations of the enemy in the Anzio area and severely damaged one enemy troop transport of 5,000 tons.

From the southern Italian Front, there are reports of reconnaissance and assault troop enterprises on both sides.

Last night, British bomber formations under cover of heavy clouds made terror attacks in southwestern Germany. Numerous mines, high explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped and caused damage as well as losses among the civilian population especially in the residential districts of Stuttgart. Enemy Marauder planes, moreover, bombed western Germany and four enemy aircraft were shot down.

The German Luftwaffe made another large-scale attack on London. German heavy bombers, attacking in several waves, dropped a large number of high explosive and incendiary bombs on various parts of the city causing numerous conflagrations and extensive destructions.

FUEHRER SEES PREMIER, FOREIGN HEAD OF CROATIA

Ribbentrop, Keitel Also Participate in Meeting

Domei

BERLIN, March 2.—The Fuehrer conferred with Croatian Premier Dr. Nikola Manditsch and Foreign Minister Stiepo Perich at the Fuehrer's Headquarters yesterday, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the Reich High Command, also participated in the conference, which was held in a very cordial atmosphere. Problems common to the two countries and also those confronting Croatia at present were discussed.

After the conference with the Fuehrer, the Croatian Premier and Foreign Minister also consulted with Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop.

Return to Zagreb

Domei

BERLIN, March 2.—Croatian Premier Dr. Nikola Manditsch and Foreign Minister Stiepo Perich returned to Zagreb today after holding a conference with Chancellor Adolf Hitler at the Fuehrer's Headquarters.

Upon their return, they immediately called on Croatian Chief of State Dr. Ante Pavelitch to report on the interview with the Fuehrer.

MASATSUNE OGURA
New Supreme Economic Advisor to National Government of China.

OGURA APPOINTMENT WELCOMED IN CHINA

Chou Hails New Adviser As Man of Experience, Ability in Economic Field

Domei

NANKING, March 2.—The appointment of Masatsune Ogura, former Finance Minister, as Supreme Economic Adviser to the National Government of China, is heartily welcomed by Chou Fou-hai, Vice-President of the Administrative Yuan and Vice President of the National Economic Committee.

"The Supreme Economic Adviser Sotaro Ishiwata who succeeded the first Economic Adviser Kazuo Aoki had made great achievements in establishing the financial and economic foundations of China despite difficult conditions, and his appointment again as the Finance Minister of Japan, I firmly believe, will further bring about smooth economic cooperation between Japan and China," said Chou Fou-hai today upon the announcement of the appointment of the new Supreme Economic Adviser Masatsune Ogura.

"Mr. Ogura, who has now been appointed successor to Mr. Ishiwata possesses a long and successful experience in financing, banking and industrial development as he has been a practical leader in the political and economic fields of Japan. He is, furthermore, well versed in the conditions of China. The former advisers, Mr. Aoki and Mr. Ishiwata had exerted efforts for establishing the financial foundation of the National Government during a difficult and complicated period—from the removal of the capital to Nanking to the participation of the National Government of China in the War of Greater East Aia. Now, as successor to the two previous advisers, Mr. Ogura is expected to give his attention to the execution of various production measures of the National Government.

"In the present stage of the war, the mission of the National Government, cooperating with Japan in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia, is the construction of a great rear base. For attaining this end, the National Government of China has established plans for production expansion and is endeavoring to increase the production of war materials and foodstuffs with the firm unity of officials and people.

"I am, therefore, happy to welcome the new Economic Adviser who is a practical man of experience and ability. The establishment of various production and economic measures of the National Government for stabilizing the people's livelihood and developing light industries will depend much on the ideas and plans of the new Economic Adviser."

Anglo-Egyptians Meet

Special

LISBON, March 2.—Considerable Anglo-Egyptian diplomatic activity is going on in Cairo, it is reported from the Egyptian capital.

Lord Killearn, British Ambassador, accompanied by Sir Walter Smart, Secretary for the Orient, held a two-hour conversation with Nahas Pasha, Egyptian Prime Minister, and Sir Amin Oman Pasha, Egyptian Finance Minister, the report added.

Legaspi Consulate Opened

Domei

LEGASPI, March 2.—The Legaspi branch of the Japanese Consulate-General at Manila was opened yesterday with Vice-Consul Shinichi Tanabe in charge.

EXPORTS TO TURKEY OF BRITISH SUPPLIES REPORTED STOPPED

Action Viewed as Result Of Ankara Talk Failure; Eden to Explain Soon

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—Report is now circulating in Ankara political circles that as a result of the recent rupture of the British-Turkish strategic conference, the British Government has suspended the supply of war materials and private consumption goods to Turkey, according to A.P. correspondent King at Ankara.

The Turkish Government has not yet confirmed the report, but it is evident that Turkey is suffering considerably because of the high-handed policy of Britain, he further said. It is also observed that the British Government will stop dealing with Turkey and will adopt a different policy toward Southeastern Europe.

Eden to Clarify Situation

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—Foreign Secretary Eden is expected to report on the British-Turkish problem in the House of Commons shortly. In connection with the suspension of exports to Turkey, the British Foreign Office authorities made the following statement today:

"It cannot be said whether the exportation of war materials has been suspended or not, but there is nothing strange even if the British Government should adopt such a step. It is impossible to give Turkey any war material, that has no prospect of being used against Germany. If the Turkish Government has no intention of using war materials supplied by anti-Axis nations for the above purpose, we will find a better use for it."

Turkish Ship Unloaded

Domei

ANKARA, March 2.—Amidst the tense atmosphere prevailing in Turkey, created by latest British commentaries openly expressing dislike of the Turkish policy, a Tass report states that the cargo on board the Turkish steamer "Trabzon" bound for Turkey has been unloaded by the Anglo-American authorities in Egypt.

This report seems to confirm the situation existing here since the recent departure of the British military mission. The anti-Axis Powers obviously desire to prevent certain goods from reaching Turkey—not only war materials but also industrial spare parts and fuel. The Turkish reaction to this is negative. Turkey is determined not to be pressed by any foreign Power to do anything against her national interests.

In view of such a situation, nationalist Turkey is laying stress on her independence as the basis for her present strong political position. To overcome foreign pressure by national unity and to adapt themselves to the present conditions seems to be the future motto of the Turkish Government.

Moreover, the Turkish supply of actually vital goods does not depend on the anti-Axis nations exclusively, the more so, if consumption is restricted for economical reasons, a measure which Turkish circles would rather take than bow to foreign pressure.

In connection with Anglo-American pressure against Turkey, the leading article by Feridun Osman Menteceoglu in "Son Posta" has met with general appreciation. The article stated that Turkey was not a nation of hirelings but a nation of proud allies.

Relations Move Strained

Domei

BUDAPEST, March 2.—Turco-British relations have become very delicate and a possibility is hinted of the situation becoming further serious because of the Soviet activities behind the scene and British impatience, according to information reaching here from Istanbul.

"A Turkish ship carrying war materials from Britain for Turkey was held up at the port of Alexandria by the British fleet, and all the cargo on board unloaded," reported the Ankara correspondent of the Tass News Agency. The Anatolian News Agency of the Turkish Government distributed the above report without change or cancellation, on February 24. Thus, this report has not yet been denied

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

FARRELL TO SEEK FULL COOPERATION

Argentine President Stresses Amity With Nations on Continent

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—"The Argentine Government will endeavor, under my guidance, to maintain the policy of closely cooperating with all nations of the American continent and restore the normal course of constitutionalism," declared Argentine President General Edelmiro Farrell, today, in a press interview given to American newspapermen.

Although American news agencies report of the disturbed condition in Argentina, the Buenos Aires correspondent of the A.B.C., a Madrid newspaper, contradicted the story declaring as follows today:

"Foreign broadcasting stations are circulating various false reports of unrest prevailing in Argentina. However, the revolt attempted by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Duco was only an isolated case, and Colonel Juan Peron, acting War Minister, is now fully maintaining peace and order in the country."

Peron Is Master

Special

LISBON, March 2.—Argentine War Minister, Colonel Juan D. Peron, is master of the situation, according to a Madrid dispatch.

Foreign radio stations have been sending alarming reports on the unrest in Argentina, but the rebellion attempt by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Duco, was an isolated case which was nipped in the bud, the report said.

3 Argentines Nabbed

Special

LISBON, March 2.—Gustavo Carallo, former Argentine Federal Attorney, and Jose Aguirre Camara, former member of the House of Deputies, were arrested yesterday on undisclosed charges and are being held by the police on orders from the Argentine Government, according to travelers from Buenos Aires. Camara is a member of the Liberal wing of the Argentine Conservative Party, the dispatch from Montevideo disclosed.

Enemy Chiefs Differ On War Plan in Asia

(Continued From Page 1)

Kiangsi Province and Kiennow in Fukien Province. Our air force is repeatedly attacking and destroying these air bases, but the enemy has been persistently rebuilding them. At the same time, the Americans are endeavoring to extend the rear bases such as at Kweilin and Kunming. This is considered as an effort to make possible the departure and arrival of such long-distance bombers as Boeing B-29. Such advance and rear bases, numbering more than 20, are now being adjusted and extended by the enemy.

4. Adjustment of air force:

The American air force in China, though an independent body as the American 14th air corps under Major-General Claire Chennault, was originally a mixed volunteer air body and developed into the existing form. Not only did it have no strength as a complete air division but it always suffered heavily in encounters with the Japanese Air Units. Thus, the American sought to strengthen the air force and convert it into a complete air division. For this purpose, they carried out recently a reorganization of their air force.

In this connection, a two-way system made up of a heavy bomber unit and a light bomber, fighter plane unit is reported to have been developed. The former has been assigned for attacks on our areas and operates from rear bases, while the latter is used to check Japanese air attacks. This reorganization is worthy of attention as the enemy's initial step for converting the present air force into a complete air division.

It is quite clear that the goal of the American air force in China is unmistakably that of air raiding Japan Proper. The enemy's intention of cutting off the line of communications in the rear and the enemy's challenge to our Air Force are ascribed to his anxiety to exhaust our fighting power.

Though at present the enemy is unable to attain this object, it is very likely that his move in this direction will become further intensified. At the same time, the enemy is likely to further adjust and strengthen his bases aiming, after bringing up more new warplanes, to dominate us both in volume and quality, so it is not entirely impossible that the moment this object is accomplished, the enemy may attempt to air raid Japan. However, the American air force in China has not enough transportation power to secure absolute numerical superiority, thus preventing any immediate realization of the anti-Axis plan to air raid Japan Proper.

Exports to Turkey Of British Supplies Reported Stopped

(Continued From Page 1)

by the Turkish Government up to the present. Furthermore, British and American correspondents at Ankara reported that material help to Turkey would be greatly reduced in the future.

Thus, the above report concerning the holding up of the Turkish ship and the unloading of war materials destined to Turkey seems to be a fact. Hence, the diplomatic circles at Ankara are now giving more importance to the fact that under the present delicate condition the Tass Agency had dared to publish the above report and also that the Anatolian News Agency had again distributed the same report, rather than to the question of whether the report is true or not. Particularly, the diplomatic circles at Ankara are noting the attitude of the Soviet Union which is working to estrange Turkey and Britain, and also the stand of the Turkish Government which is trying to utilize this situation for coping with the threat of the British Government.

Soviet Moving Closer

The fact that ever since about the time of the Cairo Conference the policy of the Soviet Government toward Turkey has been showing a mild but large change, has particularly irritated Britain. The Basler Nachrichten, a Swiss newspaper, recently reprinted an article written by Ernest Bevin, prominent member of the British Labor Party for the Tribune, as follows:

"The policy of the Turkish Government has turned away from the United States and Britain, and approached closer toward the Soviet Union. The Turkish Government, realizing some time ago, that its relations with the British Government would come to a rupture, endeavored to make the situation more agreeable to the Soviet Union by denouncing the Mediterranean operations of the anti-Axis forces. The turning point came with the Cairo Conference, and Soviet newspapers revealed an atmosphere of rapprochement toward Turkey while the Tan, a Turkish newspaper, demanded the Turkish Government to adopt a similar policy toward the Soviet Union."

In short, the Turkish Government realized that there was a wide discrepancy that could never be adjusted between the Soviet Union and the United States and Britain, and that for its own self-defense, the Turkish Government should give up its former policy of "Britain First" and return to the attitude of having different policies for the Soviet Union and Britain.

The Soviet Union is acting in accordance with this new attitude of Turkey. The triangular relations among Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States have now become the main implement for countering the forceful policy of Britain, as calculated by the Turkish Government.

For Great Britain, the situation is particularly delicate, as the more concrete the Soviet demand becomes the more necessary will it become to hold Turkey within its own sphere of influence as the base for the Balkan operations beyond merely drawing Turkey into the present war. At present, the British Government is adopting a policy of threatening Turkey by reducing the supply of war requirements, and is also said to be considering the prohibition of oil exports as in case of Spain.

The Times, London, said as follows in its issue of February 26:

"The Turkish Government knows that if it does not join the war, it will lose its voice in future parleys. A certain portion of the Turkish Army is expressing various reasons for opposing Turkey's participation in the war, such as the necessity of maintaining its fighting strength for future maintenance of national security. Yet the Turkish Government must decide its attitude within the remaining next few months."

Settlement Still Sought

Although the possible return to London of Turkish Ambassador Rauf Orbay has been repeatedly reported, he is still remaining at Ankara, a proof that the British Government is unable to give up negotiations with Turkey and thus is still trying to find some way for settlement.

Ankara diplomatic circles, however, observe that under the present condition, the British Government has no plan for solving this situation satisfactorily and that there is no possibility of a military agreement being concluded between Turkey and Britain, judging from the fact that neither Prime Minister Churchill nor Foreign Secretary Eden had touched upon the Turkish question in the recent discussion of diplomatic problems in the House of Commons.

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STIMSON APPROVES ATROCITIES IN WAR

U.S. Forces Will Blast Cultural, Sacred Places If Necessary, He Says

Special

LISBON, March 2.—Although the anti-Axis nations blatantly advocate the doctrines of justice and humanitarism, it is a well-known fact that they have not hesitated in committing acts of inhuman atrocity and vandalism. Dispatches from Washington now disclose that Secretary of War Stimson has publicly announced that brutal, inhuman warfare is the war policy of the American forces. In his interview with the press today, Stimson said:

"The fundamental war policy of the American military authorities is to protect the lives of our men. Therefore, if Rome becomes the theater of war, the attitude of the American forces toward cultural and religious structures will be determined in the light of this policy.

"If the situation demands that cultural and religious edifices be destroyed for the sake of protecting the lives of the men and officers of the American forces, we will not hesitate to blast these structure no matter what criticisms may be directed against our action. The bombing of the Monte Cassino Monastery took place on this precept.

"The policy of the United States War Department on this point is very clear and distinct."

Commenting on the war situation on the Italian Front, Stimson further remarked:

"The anti-Axis forces at the Anzio bridgehead were also to hold back the fierce German offensives of the last two days. The Germans still seem to have a large force in this area. It is not yet known whether or not the Germans have thrown their entire force in this area into the first lines."

Foe Raids Vatican City

Domei

BERLIN, March 2.—One anti-Axis airplane appeared over the Vatican City at 8 p.m. yesterday, and dropped six bombs in the outskirts of the city from a low altitude of 600 meters, according to Rome reports.

War Aim Questioned

Special

LISBON, March 2.—It is difficult to imagine what could be the war aim of such incursions, declared the Vatican radio, quoting an article published today in the Osservatore Romano regarding the wanton bombings by the anti-Axis on the Vatican City.

The article said that six bombs were dropped, killing one and injuring a priest of Dutch nationality. Four of the six bombs fell on extraterritorial ground of the college, Propaganda Fide, the article stated. It was also said that two others fell almost in front of the Palace of Saint Auspice and of Saint Peters Oratorium.

The raido went on to quote the Osservatore Romano as adding that a "solemn treaty has given to these places extraterritorial status. It is difficult to imagine what could be the war aim of such incursions. They are directed against a population already hard hit and show evident lack of reverence for the repeated and ardent appeals of the Pope to spare the Eternal City."

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Interesting People

Sino-Japanese Unity Through Literature

A more systematic and extensive introduction of Japanese literary works into China would serve to produce greater spiritual collaboration between the two countries, states Tao Kang-te, an outstanding Chinese poet, novelist and a regular contributor to the monthly Chinese periodical, Chunghua Yueh Pao.

Mr. Tao has been in Japan since the summer of last year when he arrived here to attend the Greater East Asia Literary Men's meeting.

He was born in Shaoching, Chekiang Province, and is 36 years old. During his sojourn in this country, he has been earnestly studying the various cultural aspects of Japan, and on the eve of his departure for China at the end of February has written the following article to the Asahi Shimbun:

"Lin Yu-sheng wrote to me from Shanghai that recently there has been an intense interest shown toward Japan and the publication of books concerning Japan is manifesting considerable activity.

Japanese Articles Popular

"Various articles describing the impressions of Japan written by the delegates to the Second Literary Conference in Tokyo have been published in newspapers and magazines and are being read with considerable avidity by the public.

"The Japan-China Cultural Association has collected these articles and printed them in a book form for dispersion among the younger people.

"There has been no systematic study of Japan by the Chinese, and interest in literary works relating to Japan on the part of the intelligentsia in China did not have its start in the present day. But desire of the Chinese intellectual class to understand Japan has not been disrupted in any way. If there is interest in the contents, there is sure to be a good circle of readers.

"There is an old saying 'Don't let opportunity pass.' Well, it seems to me that now is the best time to publish systematically and on a wide scale literary works on Japan for the perusal of the Chinese readers.

Seeks More Contributions

"With regard to the method of publication, there is much room for further study. A very plausible suggestion has been made by Lin Yu-sheng in his monthly publication called 'The Study of Japan' put out recently in Peking, in which he proposes that a large magazine be brought into existence to which would be contributed articles by leading Japanese scholars. The writings of the Japanese contributors would be translated into Chinese and thus such a publication would serve as a means of introducing Japan to the Chinese public.

"It is also interesting to note that the January issue of Chunghua Yueh Pao was a special number on Japan, which is said to have been very popularly received.

"In addition to the above, if efforts are made to publish at least one or two volumes of books relating to Japanese culture, literature or on the ideals of daily existence, much can be accomplished within the period of a year or two.

"Another means of bringing about a better understanding of Japan among the Chinese is to send Chinese men of culture, who are possessed of considerable prestige and experience but whose activities so far have not extended to political field, for a stay in Japan.

"In my case for instance, if I may be called a man of culture—the half year's stay in Japan has permitted me to understand and appreciate life in Japan. Although I cannot say that I have gained a thorough knowledge and understanding of Japanese culture, my stay in Japan will exert a tremendous as well as favorable influence on my future study of Japan. At least, it is an undeniable fact that my determination to study Japan and my endeavor to introduce the true aspects of Japan to my people have been greatly stimulated and strengthened."

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

stated with serene conviction that they would retaliate without fail. Thus we awaited with intense interest the retaliatory steps that were forthcoming.

True to expectation, the Luftwaffe started with a roar on February 18 to carry out terrific aerial bombardment of London. The German promise to retaliate was not idle threat but an expression of a firm conviction.

On the other hand, the anti-Axis nations had been most verbose in regard to their air raids on Germany. Prime Minister Churchill repeatedly referred to them by way of nerve warfare. The Germans simply acted in silence. This contrast between word and deed can be seen in many ways. The Germans have stated their self-confidence in the strength of the Grand Fortress. That this is no idle boast or nerve warfare can be seen from the terrific air raids carried out on London. While the anti-Axis propagandists blare forth their highly colored versions of bomb attacks on non-combatants, the Luftwaffe silently acts, with deadly effect.

Also in the sphere of construction, Germany is silently establishing a new order in Europe in accordance with a firm conviction nothing can shake.

It is true that the European situation is growing intricate. Britain is striving frenziedly to prevent the dissolution of the Empire by backstage manipulations. The expanding influence of the Soviet Union and armed interference of the United States in European affairs and the latter's ambition to inherit the British Empire are all proving sources of headache to London. Since, however, it is evident that Britain cannot fight Germany singlehanded and the aid of the Soviet Union and of the United States are fraught with the danger of clipping the British Empire, there are limits to the extent to which the British can resort to their notorious intrigue. Foreign policy is now so much at issue in Britain probably because of this situation.

In brief, Britain has lost her conviction of victory through knightly warfare and is thus resorting to the dark ways of intrigue and craft. Reich Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbel's statement that the air raids so far conducted on London are merely the prelude to the grand retaliation planned by Germany is one that promises us much for the future.

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NEW REGIME IN POLAND SPONSORED BY MOSCOW

Seen as Likely Rival To Exile Government

Special

ZURICH, March 1.—The creation of the Soviet-sponsored Polish National Council in Poland on February 12 has attracted widespread attention among London political circles, and is being regarded as a likely competitor to the exiled Polish government, according to the London correspondent of the Swiss paper Zuercher.

The correspondent said that the same circles were given another jolt when the Polish partisans were reported as having appointed as commander-in-chief a certain General Rola, who claims authority over all Polish troops, including those in Britain, Italy and Egypt. A similarity between Rola and General Brozovitch Tito, head of the Jugoslav partisan group who had been approved by the British, is noticeable, the correspondent said.

British, Polish and Soviet circles are silent over this new development, he added.

The Polish National Council has been comparatively silent since its creation, but the Polish patriots committee, headed by Wanda Wesilewska in Moscow, has stated that the Soviet Government considers the council as in the same category as the de Gaulle regime before it went to Algiers, and that the legal Polish Government is the Polish National Council and not the exile Polish government in London, the correspondent concluded.

Governor of Selangor Contributes to Indians

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, March 2.—The Governor of Selangor, Lieutenant-General Shotaro Katayama, has made a handsome donation of ¥20,000 toward the maintenance of the Indian Welfare Center run by the local India Independence League at Sentul.

It is recalled that the Governor recently paid a visit to the Center, and evincing keen interest in the work done by the camp, expressed his intention to grant a subsidy for relief work.

The League secretary in expressing thanks for the substantial contribution declared that the action is a clear proof of the Governor's interest in the welfare of the people.

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London Is Battered In Heaviest Attack Unleashed by Reich

(Continued From Page 1)

days.

"The population of London is greatly alarmed because of being under the impression that these air raids are but an overture to a new phase of still heavier attacks.

"Londoners are fearing that the Germans would gradually intensify these attacks and probably would apply new weapons of a still unknown effect."

Apart from the districts of London city where heavy damage was caused, the counties of Sussex, Kent and Hampshire also suffered badly as well as the towns of Brighton, Hastings, New Haven, Folkestone, Manchester and Canterbury.

Many Buildings Destroyed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 1.—The first authentic though limited description of the effect of the German air raids on the British capital has been received from London. An eyewitness stated that, contrary to the prevailing views, the first German attacks caused large-scale destructions. He had, however, only witnessed the attacks on February 23, 24, and 25 and had spoken with many British people.

According to his description, the district of Greenwich, south of the great Thames bend, was hit especially hard, and the Royal Naval College on the Thames had been burning for days. The Greenwich Observatory was also destroyed by explosive and incendiary bombs and was now looking like a jungle forest after a typhoon.

"Moreover, the Naval Arsenal and extensive docks had been one sea of flames for 36 hours," he said. "On account of the heat, the fire brigades on the river were not able to approach the fire."

The Bank of England on Prince and King William Street was a heap of debris, declared a traveller coming from London and the main post office was but one heap of ruins. He stated that telephone communications have been completely interrupted in several London districts and in others partially.

Meanwhile, Londoners, who experienced the blitz attacks in 1940 and 1941 emphasized that the German bombers knew how to find their way and hit their targets. They declare that St. Paul's Cathedral was undamaged, while the main post office and the Bank of England, which were only few hundred yards away, were completely destroyed.

British airmen, morever, flying over London declared that the havoc wrought on London by the German bombers, was worse than that caused on some German towns which had been raided by the Anglo-Americans. They believe the new phase in the battle of London is going to be greater than before and that the bombardments are just beginning only.

The eyewitness stated in conclusion: "With the British toughness, Londoners will surely await further German attack. However, whether after this prelude they will withstand the coming climax depends largely on the extent of preparations the German side has made."

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